



COLONY OF MAURITIUS

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1936

[Price Rs. 1.35]



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R. W. BROOKS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

I.—Administration.

A further step in the reorganisation of the Department has been attained by the approval granted for the substitution of the title of Dresser for those of Warder and Dispenser formerly in use. The new designation applied to these officers emphasises the similarity of their essential duties, namely the care of the sick and injured whether it be in an hospital or at a dispensary tributary to an hospital. But more far-reaching changes have been effected at the same time. Formerly Dispensers were entrusted with a number of duties on behalf of other departments for which they received payment. They were also granted free quarters, a grant which affected their pensionable emoluments. As a result, largely through the operation of chance in determining where vacancies should occur, a number of Dispensers were enjoying substantially greater emoluments than were Warders of the same grade, some were even in receipt of emoluments whose total was a good deal higher than any hospital appointment of the next higher grade. The result was that when a dispenser occupying a post carrying with it other duties was offered promotion to a higher grade as a warder he invariably declined it because he would be less well off financially by leaving his dispensary to go to an hospital even though the transfer meant his promotion to a higher grade. This kind of thing had been going on for years, justified largely on the grounds of general administrative expediency, until there was a tendency to create *de facto*, if not *de jure*, two separate male nursing branches in the Department, Dispensers working in dispensaries and Warders employed in hospitals.

2. It is clear that a technical officer such as this working under only the occasional supervision of a Medical Officer, does not have the opportunity of keeping abreast with new developments in nursing technique and in the treatment of patients to anything like the same extent as his colleague employed in an hospital, nor has he the chance to familiarise himself with aspects of hospital administration which he must know if he desires to be considered for any of the higher appointments in the department. The Dispensers were therefore tending to develop into a static body of employes who could receive promotion in their own sphere only very slowly and to whom promotion to the higher posts of the Department was virtually closed because of their lack of experience of hospital administration.

3. Under the new arrangement Dressers will no longer enjoy free quarters when they are posted to dispensaries. They will either find their own quarters within a given distance of the dispensary or they may rent such government quarters as are available. Their normal tour of duty in a dispensary will be two years, after which time they will revert to hospital work or will undertake a tour of duty in the medical stores. It is hoped that the exigencies of the service will allow of the maintenance of this pro-

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gramme which is designed to afford all members of the male nursing staff the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge and experience that will render them eligible for promotion to the higher posts in the department in due season. In order further to reduce the difference between dispensary and hospital work efforts will be made to devise means for the performance by officers of the appropriate departments of minor duties appertaining to these departments at present undertaken by the medical staff.

LEGAL.

4. Two regulations were enacted during the year. Government Notification 39 of 1936 prescribed 8 a.m. for the daily removal of empty dust-bins from the streets or footpaths of Port Louis instead of 9 a.m. as hitherto and Government Notification 66 repealing regulations published under Government Notification 148 of 1878 which had now become obsolete.

FINANCIAL.

5. The normal revenue of the Colony for the financial year 1935-36 was Rs. 15,350,986.00

The expenditure on Medical and Sanitary Services (including municipal expenditure under this Department's control) out of the Revenue was Rs. 1,568,076.62

II.—Public Health.

6. There was little change in the economic situation except the improvement offered by the prospects of more employment owing to another good sugar crop. There were no major outbreaks of disease with the exception of a sharp and localised outbreak of malaria at Moka to which reference is made later in this report. The number of patients treated in the hospitals was less than in 1935 (1935: 27,908 1936: 27,574) but the number of dispensary attendances was greater (1935: 270,726 1936: 287,286). The Birth rate has risen a little (34.9‰) and the Death rate fallen to 26.4‰.

7. The number of cases of malignant disease admitted to the public hospitals remains practically the same as in 1935. 187 were admitted during 1936 as compared with 185 in the previous year. The distribution of these tumours is as follows. The numbers in parenthesis are the figures for 1935 included for comparison.

Female genital organs and breast ...	...	104 (117)
Stomach and liver ...	...	27 (15)
Peritoneum and intestinal tract ...	...	17 (12)
Buccal cavity ...	...	4 (11)
Skin ...	...	23 (18)
Site not specified ...	...	12 (12)
The non-malignant new growths numbered ...	...	50 (54)

The total number of deaths in the Colony from cancer and other tumours is reported by the Registrar General to be 66 (67).

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

(A) INSECT BORNE DISEASE.—MALARIA.

8. The total number of patients suffering from malaria admitted to hospitals was 3,048, an increase of 252 over the figure for the previous year.

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The case mortality was 3.41%.

The following tabular statement shows the admissions for malaria and deaths ascribed to it during this and the preceding year:—

INSTITUTIONS	ADMISSIONS		DEATHS	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
Civil Hospital ...	616	717	35	24
Port Louis Prison Hospital ...	75	81	0	0
Long Mountain Hospital ...	303	284	13	15
Poudre d'Or Hospital ...	106	224	5	1
Flacq Hospital ...	446	396	14	17
Mahebourg Hospital ...	344	330	14	13
Souillac Hospital ...	224	235	3	7
Victoria Hospital ...	403	428	11	21
Beau Bassin Prison Hospital ...	50	80	0	0
Moka Hospital ...	194	192	9	7
Mental Hospital Infirmary ...	22	32	0	0
Barkly Industrial School Hospital...	13	49	—	—
Total ...	2,796	3,048	104	105

The total number of deaths in the Colony from malaria and malarial cachexia, 2,262 is equivalent to a death rate of 5.69‰ living. The rate for 1935 was 5.83‰.

9. Dr. H. André, M.B.E. who is working on limited "Health Centre" lines in the District of Pamplémousses records the following splenic indices among the school children examined by him during the year 1936.

Area	Number examined (a)	Number with enlarged spleen (b)	Spleen rate $\frac{b}{a} \times 100$
Long Mountain ...	516	86	16.66
Pamplémousses ...	331	107	32.32
Terre Rouge ...	240	77	32.08
Bon Air ...	584	22	3.76
Whole District ...	1,671	292	17.47

PLAGUE.

10. No case of plague occurred during the year.

The plague-preventive work carried out is recorded in the report of the Medical Officer of Health, Port Louis. (Appendix V).

(B).—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SMALL POX.

11. There has been no small-pox in the Colony since 1913. 10,055 children were vaccinated during 1936 by the Public Vaccinators. The data are given hereunder:

Successful vaccinations on 1st attendance ...	9,074
Successful vaccinations on 2nd and subsequent attendances ...	679
	9,753
Unsuccessful vaccinations ...	280
Vaccinations in which results could not be obtained ...	22
Total ...	10,055

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The proportion of children vaccinated by Government Vaccinators to live births is 72.5%.

CHICKEN POX.

12. 4 cases of this disease were treated, 3 at the Civil Hospital and 1 at the Eastern Dispensary.

ENTERIC FEVER.

13. The number of cases of enteric fever notified to the Sanitary Authority is shown in the following table.

ENTERIC FEVER FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Districts				January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Port Louis	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Plaines Wilhems	...	...	...	5	5	2	14	—	3	2	—	2	2	8	3	46
Moka	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pamplemousses	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	5
Rivière du Rempart	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Flacq	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Savanne	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	7
Grand Port	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	6
Black River	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total				12	6	3	16	—	7	4	2	7	4	12	3	76

These are the figures of cases notified to the Sanitary Authority. It is clear that they give little indication of the actual amount of the disease present in the Colony.

DIPHTHERIA.

14. 28 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1936.

PUERPERAL STATE.

15. 145 deaths were registered as being due to the puerperal state.

The deaths are classified as under:

Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	...	15
Puerperal hæmorrhage	...	10
Puerperal sepsis	...	20
Other accidents of pregnancy	...	8
Other accidents of childbirth	...	91
Puerperal embolism	...	1

23 cases of puerperal septicæmia, of which 7 proved fatal were treated in hospital—a case mortality of 30.43%.

The maternal mortality rate (the ratio of the number of deaths ascribed to the puerperal state to the total number of births including still-births) was 9.55‰ in 1936 as compared with a rate of 10.58‰ for the previous year.

ERYSIPELAS.

16. 73 cases were notified, compared with 85 in 1935. 14 deaths were registered.

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TUBERCULOSIS.

17. Out of the 10,500 deaths of 1936, 300 were due to tuberculosis giving a death rate of 7.5 per 10,000 inhabitants.

LEPROSY.

18. The report on the work of the Leprosy Board and of the Leper Hospital appears in appendix VII.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

19. 195 cases of Syphilis, with 3 deaths, were admitted to the hospitals during the year. 249 cases of Gonorrhœa were treated and 124 cases of soft chancre.

20. Mauritius is a signatory to the International Agreement signed at Brussels in 1924 respecting facilities to be given to merchant seamen for the treatment of venereal diseases.

This agreement provides for the free treatment of seamen suffering from venereal disease. The treatment is open to all merchant seamen or watermen without distinction of nationality.

Treatment cards drawn up in the form of the model indicated in the agreement are issued to seamen coming for treatment for the first time. On the card is recorded a short clinical account of the case ; the diagnosis ; the treatment carried out at the centre ; indications for treatment on the voyage and the results of the serological examination undertaken in cases of syphilis.

The only difference between local practice and the requirements of the agreement is that the Kahn test is used instead of the Wassermann reaction in the serological diagnosis of syphilis.

The treatment centre is situated at the Civil Hospital, Port Louis, within easy reach of the harbour. It is open daily, Sunday excepted, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Hospital cases are accommodated in the hospital.

(C).—HELMINTHIC DISEASES.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

21. References to this condition are to be found in Appendix III.

The number of cases treated at the hospitals and dispensaries was 21,670 and the number of deaths in hospitals due to hookworm disease was 61.

SCHISTOSOMIASIS.

22. 45 cases of schistosomiasis were treated in the hospitals during the year, and 253 at the dispensaries.

(D).—DEFICIENCY DISEASES.

23. The following deficiency diseases were recorded during the year.

CASES OF DEFICIENCY DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITALS.

	Scurvy	Rickets	Beri-Beri	Avita- minosis " A "
Civil ...	—	—	2	—
Flacq ...	—	2	—	—
Mental ...	—	—	2	—
Port Louis Prison ...	—	—	7	—
Long Mountain ...	—	—	1	—
Moka ...	—	—	1	—
Beau Bassin Prison ...	—	—	14	—

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DISPENSARIES.

(The figures for the dispensaries represent the number of attendances—not cases).

	Scurvy	Rickets	Beri-Beri	Avita- minosis " A "
Port Louis Prison ...	—	—	44	—
Long Mountain ...	—	1	1	—
Bon Air ...	—	9	—	—
Rivière Sèche ...	—	2	1	—
St. Julien ...	—	1	—	—
Sébastopol ...	—	—	1	—
Rose Belle ...	—	38	—	—
Plaine Magnien ...	—	22	—	—
Case Noyale ...	1	—	—	—
Vacoas ...	—	1	—	—
Beau Bassin Prison ...	—	—	14	—

24. The cases of beri-beri in the prisons will be the subject of comment elsewhere. So far as the population as a whole are concerned cases of florid avitaminosis are rare. The medical staff are aware of the possibility of avitaminosis and it is unlikely that its occurrence would pass unnoticed.

VITAL STATISTICS.

25. The Vital Statistics of the Colony are now calculated on the basis of the number of the population on the 30th June of the year under reference.

The figures for population are arrived at as follows.

The basis of these figures is the census which is made decennially. When the figures for any inter-census period are required they are ascertained by adding to or subtracting from the census figures the difference between the sums of the deaths and departures and the births and arrivals occurring during the period intervening between the date of the census and the date for which the statistics are required.

ACTUAL POPULATION OF MAURITIUS ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1936.

Districts	Area in square miles	Total Popul- ation	Density per square mile
Port Louis ...	16	55,494	3,468.37
Pamplemousses ...	69	35,413	513.23
Rivière du Rempart ...	57½	32,109	558.41
Flacq ...	115	51,229	445.46
Grand Port ...	101	47,834	473.60
Savanne ...	93½	30,493	326.12
Plaines Wilhems ...	78	101,921	1,306.68
Moka ...	89	29,669	333.35
Black River ...	101	13,388	132.55
Grand Total ...	720	397,550	552.15 (mean)

The chief feature of interest here is the high density of population 552.15 per square mile

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MARRIAGES.

26. 1,991 marriages were celebrated in 1936 as compared with 1,651 in 1935 ; showing an increase of 340. This is equivalent to a marriage rate (number of persons married to every thousand of population) of 10.00‰ against 8.4 in 1935.

BIRTHS.

27. The total number of births for the year was 13,867 (6,972 males and 6,895 females) 4,758 of these occurred in the General and 9,109 Indian population. The birth-rate was 34.9 against 33.60‰ in 1935.

The District birth-rate and the five-year mean rate are as follows:

Districts	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Mean
Port Louis ...	29.2	37.3	38.5	38.4	38.7	36.42
Pamplemousses ...	18.7	28.5	36.9	38.1	30.5	30.54
R. du Rempart ...	25.8	44.1	36.9	38.1	38.3	36.64
Flacq ...	20.9	29.4	29.8	28.8	27.8	27.34
Grand Port ...	24.9	33.8	35.5	33.5	34.2	32.38
Savanne ...	22.6	31.6	33.9	32.5	38.9	31.90
Plaines Wilhems ...	32.2	38.0	37.3	35.9	38.6	36.28
Moka ...	29.0	34.2	35.0	31.0	30.8	32.00
Black River ...	20.5	26.5	28.4	26.0	28.1	25.90
Whole Colony ...	26.2	34.7	34.5	33.6	34.9	32.78

DEATHS.

28. During the year 1936, the total number of deaths was 10,500 (5,420 males and 5,080 females) ; 3,039 in the General and 7,461 in the Indian population. The number is an increase of 55 over the total deaths of 1935.

The death-rate for the Colony was 26.4 compared with 26.50‰ for 1935 and with 30.28‰ for the quinquennial period preceding 1936. The month of maximum mortality was September whilst in 1935 it was May.

29. The following table shows the district death-rate yearly for the five yearly periods 1932-1936 and the average rates for the same period.

Districts	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Mean
Port Louis ...	33.6	28.1	25.9	31.0	27.4	29.20
Pamplemousses ...	37.1	30.3	28.3	28.6	28.6	30.58
R. du Rempart ...	29.6	24.2	22.5	20.7	24.6	24.32
Flacq ...	32.7	29.0	25.4	33.1	30.8	30.20
Grand Port ...	37.3	30.8	29.7	30.9	29.3	31.60
Savanne ...	39.3	31.5	30.6	25.2	27.0	30.72
Plaines Wilhems ...	24.7	21.6	21.2	19.9	20.3	21.54
Moka ...	32.7	28.6	28.0	25.3	28.5	28.62
Black River ...	51.0	33.5	29.1	29.5	34.0	35.42
Whole Colony ...	32.8	27.3	25.7	26.5	26.4	27.72

The death-rate for Plaines Wilhems is the lowest death-rate of all the districts of the Colony.

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30. The next table, with the figures of 1935 inserted for purposes of easy comparison, exhibits the causes of deaths and rates classified according to the "Manual of International List of Causes of Death" adopted by the Registrar General of England (Based on the 4th Decennial Commission, Paris, 1929).

GROUP	NO. OF DEATHS		RATE PER ‰	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
1. Infectious and parasitic diseases ...	3,774	3,577	9.6	9.0
2. Cancer and other tumours ...	67	66	.2	.2
3. Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition ...	135	158	.2	.4
4. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs ...	113	110	.3	.3
5. Chronic poisoning ...	3	—	.0	.0
6. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ...	406	414	1.0	1.0
7. Diseases of circulatory system ...	271	282	.7	.7
8. Diseases of the respiratory system ...	1,926	1,735	4.9	4.4
9. Diseases of the digestive system ...	1,150	1,436	3.4	3.6
10. Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa ...	630	593	1.6	1.5
11. Diseases of pregnancy and child-birth* ...	154	145	.4	.4
12. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue ...	36	42	.1	.1
13. Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion ...	3	7	.0	.0
14. Congenital malformations ...	4	5	.0	.0
15. Diseases of infancy ...	843	910	2.1	2.3
16. Senility ...	186	210	.5	.5
17. Deaths from violence ...	147	144	.4	.4
18. Ill-defined causes ...	597	646	1.5	1.6
	<u>10,445</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>26.5</u>	<u>26.4</u>

The more notable causes of deaths were as follows:

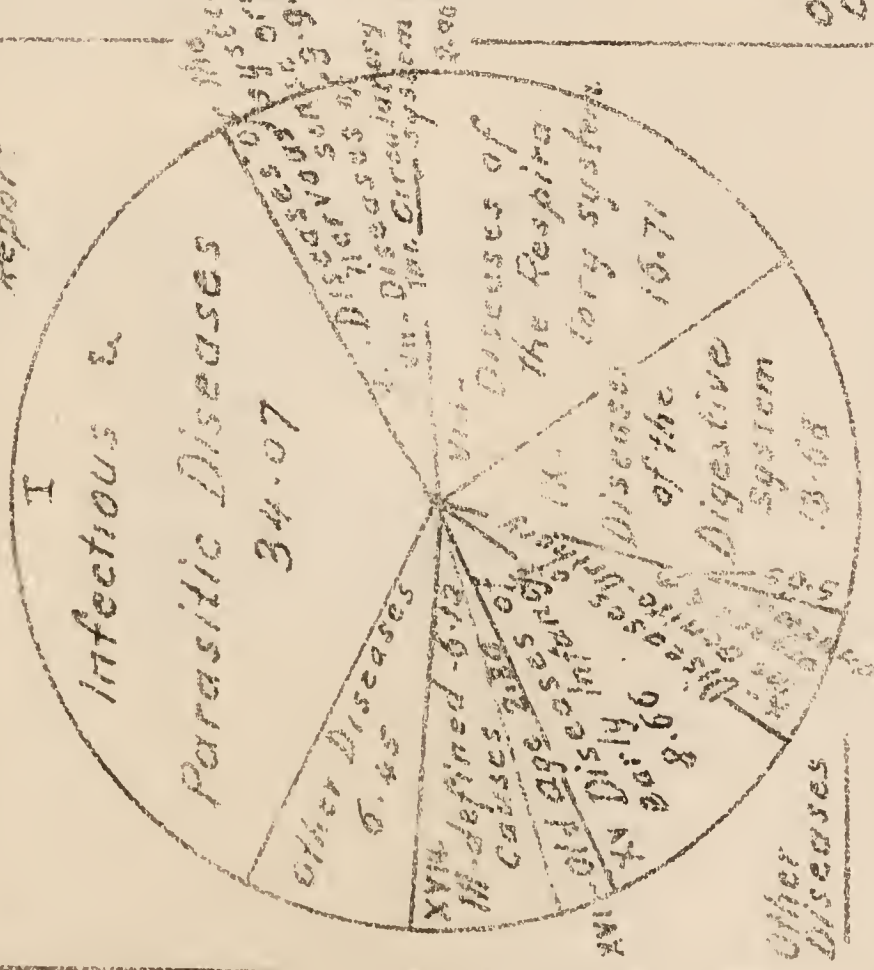
DISEASES	NO. OF DEATHS		RATE PER ‰	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
Malaria and Malarial cachexia ...	2,300	2,262	5.83	5.69
Pneumonia, broncho and lobar ...	1,270	1,215	3.22	3.06
Influenza ...	310	197	.78	.49
Disease of early infancy** ...	843	910	2.13	2.28
Phthisis and tuberculosis ...	336	300	.85	.75
Diarrhoea and enteritis ...	943	1,219	2.39	3.07
Bronchitis ...	484	432	1.22	1.09
Old age and debility ...	531	558	1.34	1.40
Dysentery ...	423	368	1.07	.92
Albuminuria, nephritis and uræmia... ..	600	566	1.52	1.42
Heart diseases (organic)... ..	201	213	.51	.53
The puerperal state ...	154	145	.39	.36

* or 9.5 ‰ total births registered (live Born and still Born) against 10.58 ‰ in 1935.

** or 65.62 ‰ live births against 63.64 ‰ in 1935.

1

Percentage Classification of Total Deaths (10,500) Reg. General's Report

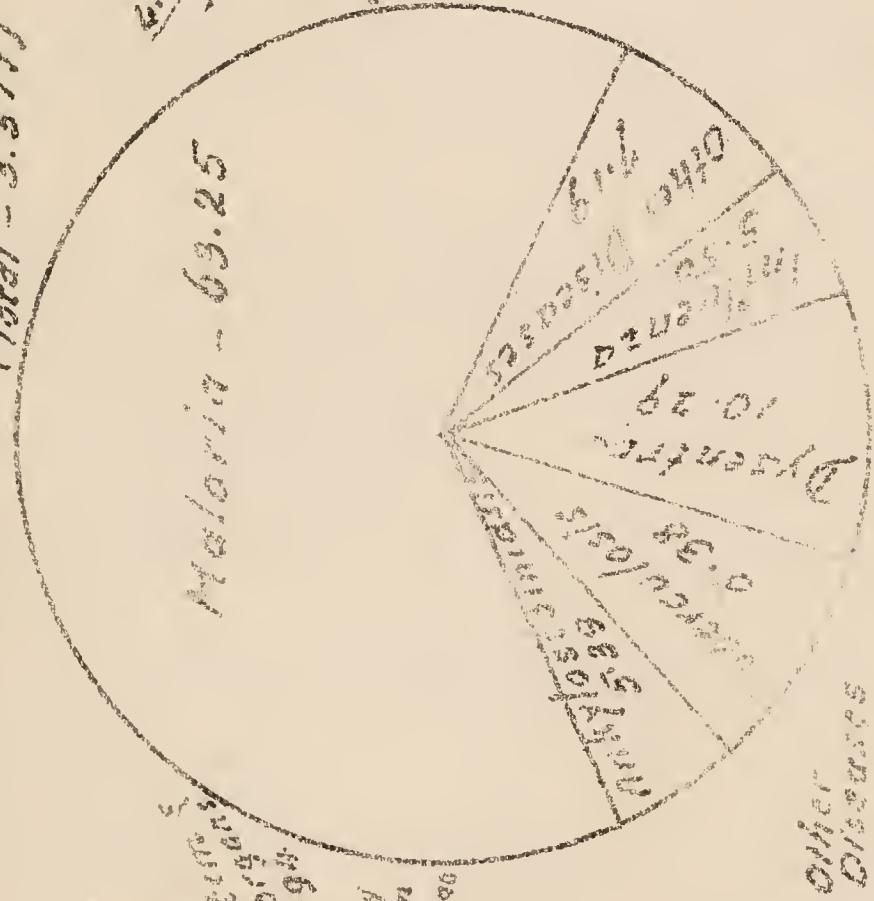


- 2- Cancer and other Tumours .62
- 3- Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and endocrine glands and other general diseases ... 1.51
- 4- Diseases of the blood and blood forming Organs ... 1.05
- 11. Diseases of pregnancy, child-birth and the puerperal state ... 1.38
- 12 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues 20
- 13 Diseases of the bones & organs of locomotion 06
- 14 Congenital Malformation .05
- 17 Deaths from violence, etc. ... 1.37

6.45

2

Percentage Classification of Deaths due to Infectious & Parasitic Diseases (Total - 3,577)

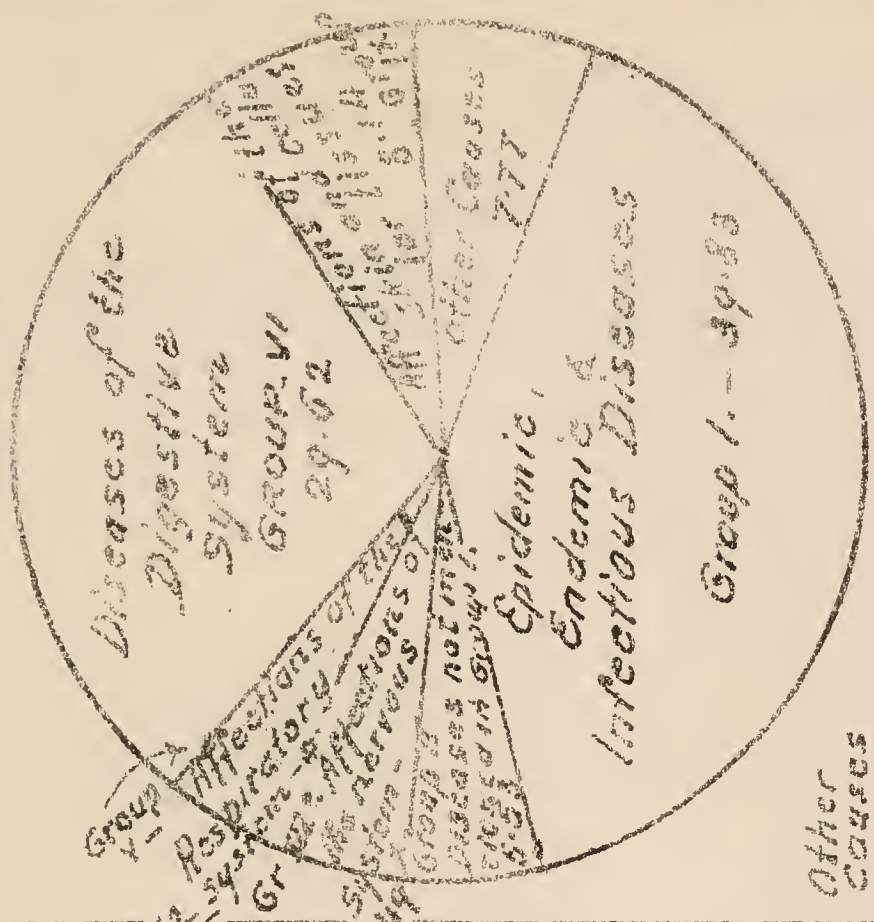


- Typhoid fever ... 6.4
- Cholera, Acute Polyomyelitis, Tetanus, Leptosy, Syphilis, Purulent Infection, Septicaemia, Pyaemia, other diseases due to Helminths, Mycosis & other diseases ... 6.55

7.19

3

Diseases in Out-Patient Population treated at Public Dispensaries



- Group IV. Affections of the Circulatory System ... 1.57
- Gr. VII. Diseases of the Genito-urinary system (non-venereal) 2.36
- Gr. VIII. Puerperal State 20
- Gr. X. Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion 26
- Gr. XII. Diseases of Intercy 08
- Gr. XIII. Affections of old age .30
- Gr. XIV. Affections produced by external causes ... 2.33
- Gr. XV. Ill-defined Causes 47

7.77

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INFANTILE MORTALITY.

31. The infantile mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age occurring in any year for every thousand live births registered during the year.

The infantile mortality rate for 1936 was 142.30‰ as compared with 139.40‰ for 1935.

The deaths under 5 years were distributed as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	1,078	895	1,973
1 year and under 2 years	231	227	458
2 years and under 3 years	144	186	336
3 years and under 4 years	76	126	202
4 years and under 5 years	54	68	122
	1,583	1,502	3,085

The following table shows the grouping of these deaths according to the causes inscribed on the death certificates:

	Under 1 year	1 to under 5 years
Infectious and Parasitic diseases	390	505
Rheumatism, Diseases of nutrition etc.	30	24
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	1	1
Nervous system and organs of special senses	39	38
Diseases of Circulatory System	4	3
Diseases of Respiratory system	265	172
Diseases of Digestive system	310	254
Diseases (non-venereal) of the genito-urinary system and annexa	2	29
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	4	1
Diseases of Bones and organs of locomotion	—	—
Malformations	5	1
Disease of early infancy	910	—
Affections produced by external causes	—	19
Ill-defined causes	13	65
All causes	1,973	1,112

The distribution of the deaths attributed to the diseases of early infancy and a comparison of these figures with those of 1935 is shown below:

Designation of Diseases and accidents	1935	1936
Infantile debility	746	834
Premature birth	87	59
Atelectasis	2	5
Injuries at birth	2	10
Diseases of umbilicus	3	—
Icterus neonatorum	3	1
Cyanosis	—	1
Total	843	910

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It will be noted that most of these deaths are ascribed to infantile debility and prematurity. This feature is common to the vital statistics of communities in which the majority of the people devote themselves to agriculture in conditions under which the active members of the family are required to undertake manual labour. Infantile debility and prematurity are due primarily to the state of health of the expectant mother. If the majority of expectant mothers are in robust health these causes of infantile mortality cease to operate and vigorous infants are born. If the majority of expectant mothers are not in good health the infantile mortality rate becomes raised because women in this condition do not have the reserve power to enable them to nurture the foetus adequately if during pregnancy they are carrying out their habitual domestic or other tasks. The bulk of the population of this Colony are still experiencing the economic effects of the depression which has affected agriculture all over the world. These effects may be manifested in several ways: a lowering of the general standard of nutrition, increased effort in order to obtain an adequate income, and diminished leisure in consequence. Other factors also intervene: lack of knowledge of the comparative value of foodstuffs so that the best use is not made of available resources, ignorance of conservative methods of cooking leading to wastage or impairment of the nutritive properties of the foodstuffs: the exhaustion consequent upon repeated pregnancies and the debility resulting from such conditions as ankylostomiasis and malaria. It is seldom that any of these factors is solely operative. They all, in varying proportion have their adverse effect upon the expectant mother whose physical condition is the result of their combined or cumulative effects.

32. Consideration of these factors shows that there is no single remedy. They encroach upon the economic, educational and public health fields. It is clear that the economic is the all-important because it is here that means are provided to furnish the others. Unfortunately it is just in this respect that Mauritius is peculiarly helpless. Owing to its geographical situation and its climate it is forced to make its mainstay a foodstuff which is entirely an energy-producer and nothing else. Other countries also produce this substance, some of them greatly in excess of their requirements. The economic structure of the colony is therefore entirely at the mercy of forces over which it has no control. Fortunately the economic outlook is brightening. The claims of the producer of primary commodities are beginning to receive recognition and it is hoped that the colony will benefit by the international developments which are afoot.

STILL-BIRTHS.

33. A still-birth is defined by the Registrar General as "a child born dead at or after the seventh month of pregnancy."

The number of still-births registered during 1935 and 1936 is as under:

Districts		1935	1936		1935	1936		1935	1936	
		Males			Females			Total		
Port Louis	...	92	99	...	92	86	...	184	185	
Pamplemousses	...	53	63	...	41	53	...	94	116	
Rivière du Rempart	...	52	55	...	41	48	...	93	103	
Flacq	...	110	105	...	88	87	...	198	192	
Grand Port	...	92	95	...	96	76	...	188	171	
Savanne	...	66	71	...	52	45	...	118	116	
Plaines Wilhems	...	169	171	...	124	132	...	293	303	
Moka	...	62	51	...	46	38	...	108	89	
Black River	...	14	31	...	11	15	...	25	46	
Total		...	710	741	...	591	580	...	1,301	1,321

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It is equivalent to 9.52% of live births, for the same period as compared with 9.82% for 1935.

The still-births are distributed as follows for the two great classes of the population:

	Males		Females		Total
General population ...	158	...	142	...	300
Indian population ...	583	...	438	...	1,021
	741	...	580	...	1,321

INSECT-BORNE DISEASES.

MALARIA.

34. Speaking generally, there was only one unusual feature with regard to malaria during 1936. This was an explosive outbreak in Moka which lasted until March. The measures taken to deal with it are detailed in the Report of the Malaria Branch printed on page 39. Elsewhere there appears to have been less than in the previous year, since the number of attendances at dispensaries and out-patient departments of the hospitals was some 7,946 less.

35. In the coastal lowlands existing drains, channels and other effective works have been maintained, and supplies of totaquina have, as usual, been made as widely available as possible. No person in the coastal lowlands should suffer unduly from malaria on account of the absence of the appropriate remedy within a reasonable distance of his home.

36. In Port Louis town the paved channels of the streams traversing the town in their way to the sea have now been completely repaired. There is therefore little opportunity for the breeding of anopheles there, and so far as our information goes the central part of Port Louis is fairly free from malaria. On the outskirts of the town and in the District conditions militate greatly in favour of *A. costalis* whose breeding places are to be found not only in the streams and in artificial water nuisances in the low lying parts of the district but also in the lower parts of the surrounding hills.

37. *Plaines Wilhems-Moka area*.—This is comprised in the area within the 600 foot contour and, with the exception of the urban part of Port Louis, is the only region in the colony where active anti-mosquito work is being pursued. The report of the Malaria Branch, printed as Appendix IV to this report gives the details of work carried out in this region during 1936.

38. The Moka outbreak, after smouldering for some time suddenly exhibited explosive violence. Dr. MacGregor's report gives an account of the measures taken to bring it under control. The chief lesson to be learnt from this outbreak is the necessity of bringing watercourses in common ownership under the direct technical supervision of the local authority.

PLAGUE.

39. Though there has been no plague in the Colony since 1927 plague preventive measures still claim a relatively large amount of the attention of the department of the Medical Officer of Health, Port Louis.

40. Numerous wholesale and retail merchants converted part of their premises into rat-proof stores under the supervision of officers of the department. Permission to use these stores for the storage of grain was accordingly granted subject to the condition that the store should be kept free of rats.

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On the whole this has been done, though on a surprise inspection one frequently finds that the door of the store is open even though the merchant is not dealing in grain at the time.

41. Since 1931 destruction of rats on private premises with the object of keeping their numbers as low as possible has not been undertaken by the Sanitary Authority. The primary reason was the imperative need for the reduction of expenditure, and a secondary consideration was to offer an opportunity to the individual occupier of premises to keep his premises free of rats by his own efforts. The stock of rat traps owned by the Sanitary Authority was made available on loan to all who cared to make use of them. Judging from results these efforts have not succeeded in keeping the numbers of rats down to what may be considered a safe level. Provision was accordingly made for the restoration to the staff of the Medical Officer of Health of rat destruction gangs. These gangs work systematically through each street of the town.

HELMINTHIC DISEASES.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

42. The Report of the Senior Medical Officer in charge of this campaign is printed as Appendix III, and it records how the addition to his staff of one Medical Officer and three field men has enabled a treatment campaign to be conducted in the Northern Districts where no treatments on a large scale has been given since 1928.

SCHISTOSOMIASIS.

43. No work has been possible on this subject owing to the reduction in number of the laboratory staff.

CESTODE INFECTION.

44. Cestode infection is not of much public health importance in the Colony. The arrangements made for the inspection of pork and beef are a good safeguard especially when it is remembered that the infection in locally slaughtered food animals is very rare. The laboratory records the receipt of only four specimens of *T. saginata* during the year.

OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

45. Typhoid fever and the dysenteries are endemic in the Colony. Cases of paratyphoid infection occasionally occur. Epidemics of typhoid fever are uncommon, most of the cases occurring sporadically. Bacillary dysentery has an epidemic tendency and localised outbreaks of it occur from time to time. By the time such outbreaks are notified to the Sanitary Authority a good deal of the damage has been done and the restriction of the spread of the disease made much more difficult on this account. The distinction shown between amoebic and bacillary dysenteries in the returns of attendances of out patients at the dispensaries and hospitals is probably inaccurate since it is impossible to differentiate between the two diseases unless means are used which are not available to those who make the distinction. The figures are probably accurate as regards dysentery as a whole, disregarding the cause.

The recorded figures cannot be used as an index of the amount of dysentery occurring in the colony since many serious cases never see a doctor and so are not notified and they do not appear at the hospitals or dispensaries. Numerous ambulant cases must also escape notification. One is therefore

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driven to record the general impression derived during the course of work in the colony that dysentery is common and is liable to epidemic outbreak from time to time.

GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION.

NIGHT SOIL AND CONSERVANCY.

46. The night soil services in Port Louis continue to be carried out by the staff of the Medical Officer of Health, Port Louis. The steady progress made in the extension of the sewerage system is causing a reduction in the number of pail services which have to be maintained.

47. In Curepipe the Department conduct a pail night soil service.

Owing to the desire of increasing numbers of house-holders in this area to substitute for a pail service a water carriage system the time has come for the reintroduction for consideration of the proposals formerly made for the sewerage of the least part of this township.

48. In most rural areas pit latrines are prescribed and in some parts the leaching cesspit connected with a water closet has been approved as an improvement on the pit latrine. Where there are bucket services the double bucket system is the rule, and the contents of the pails are disposed of by trenching on trenching grounds approved by the Sanitary Authority.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

49. The Medical and Health Department are still responsible for the town cleansing services in Port Louis. In the townships the Township Boards undertake this work.

WATER SUPPLIES.

50. It would appear that thanks to the work of Mr. L. Webb of the Bacteriological Laboratory, the cause of the growth of *Beggiatoa alba* in the collecting chambers of the Mare-aux-Vacoas filtering plant has been discovered and a remedy provided. An account of Mr. L. Webb's observations appears in Appendix II pages 30. The adoption of the measures recommended by him in combination with the measures already taken and in progress, especially the creation of a cleared belt round the reservoir, encourages the hope that a plentiful and wholesome supply of water is now ensured.

51. The Port Louis supply has undergone no change during the year. The main supply from the Grand River North West continues to be satisfactory.

52. In other parts of the Colony the water supplies are obtained by impounding streams flowing from protected catchment areas, or from impounded springs. The water thus obtained is piped to distributing reservoirs, whence it is piped to the consumers. Supplies of this type are always vulnerable, but they are the best that can be provided for the present, and they are a great improvement on the open irrigation channels and shallow wells which they have been provided to replace.

No outbreaks of disease attributable to water-borne infection were recorded during the year.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

53. The general health of labourers resident on Estates has been satisfactory. That of labourers living in their own homes cannot be differentiated from that of the population in general which appears to have been satisfactory. Further reference to labour conditions is made in paras. 61 and 62.

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FOOD AND DRUGS IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE.

FOOD.

54. During the year an attempt was made to ascertain the state of Nutrition of the labouring classes of the Colony, and the results of the investigation may find brief reference here as a subject of general interest.

The means adopted to obtain data was the issue of a circular letter to all Government Medical Officers asking them to select a number of households, ascertain as far as possible the total monthly income of the household and the monthly expenditure under the following broad categories:

1. FOOD.
2. RENT.
3. CLOTHING.
4. FUEL AND LIGHT.
5. MISCELLANEOUS.

The staff were also asked to make a further analysis of item 1. Food, shewing so far as could be ascertained the total monthly quantities consumed of the staple items of the dietary such as rice, bread, fish, bananas etc. etc. In order that the survey should be made as representative as possible it was suggested that the households of agricultural labourers, artisans and persons earning below Rs. 200 p.a. should be investigated since it was in these categories that the provision of adequate nutrition might offer difficulty. Each investigation should take into account the number of persons in the family, differentiating between adults and children and giving the ages of the children. A general indication of the state of nutrition and health of the family was to be appended to each report.

55. When the replies were received and carefully scrutinised the following features emerged. All medical officers referred to the difficulty they experienced in obtaining accurate information. This was reflected in many of the returns. Most of the reports dealt only with food which was purchased and appeared to ignore food obtained in other ways. The agriculturalist for instance is seldom obliged to buy fresh vegetables—he generally grows them himself. Moreover he may keep fowls and, possibly, a cow. Few eggs appear on the dietaries submitted, which were in fact, so incomplete as to furnish little indication as to what was the actual state of affairs. What were much more important were the letters accompanying the dietaries for these gave the general impressions of the Medical Staff. The impression derived from them was that malnutrition was rare.

56. At the same time as the medical officers were working on the problem the subject was studied in headquarters from another angle—namely—to draw up a diet containing enough energy for proper nutrition and by estimating the cost to find out if the average agricultural labourer could provide it on his average income. The first thing to be determined was what should be regarded as an adequate diet. Fortunately we had experimental evidence to go upon for during the present decade the diet scales of two large government institutions had been subject to scrutiny and certain modifications made. One of these institutions contained healthy men living under a certain amount of constraint but in a healthy area of the Colony. They were subject to a regular routine comprising regular exercise and adequate meals. The diet on which these persons subsisted was estimated to yield 2,700 calories a day, which figure was based upon the diet scale for patients in the Mental Hospital who, almost invariably, grow heavier on it so soon as their active symptoms

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subside. Before its adoption, however, the diet was issued for 18 months and the weights of some 200 of those persons were recorded monthly for a period of twelve months. The results were as follows: of 218 persons under observation 24 having an aggregate weight of Kg. 1355.600 lost weight to the extent of Kg. 25.400 or 1.8% decrease in weight. The remainder gained weight. Out of those who gained weight 24 were chosen at random for comparison with those who lost weight. They had increased their aggregate weight from Kg. 1236.00 to Kg. 1329.400 the percentage gain in weight for the batch being 7.5%. From these figures, which, be it noted lie within the upper and lower limits recommended by physiologists as being adequate daily energy requirements, it was considered that adequate nutrition could be obtained for persons doing moderate work by the consumption of a well-balanced diet yielding 2,700 calories per day per adult person. For children the index suggested in the League of Nations Health Organisation report on the Physiological Bases of Nutrition was applied to this figure.

57. The next fact to ascertain was the size of the average family. From the census returns it was ascertained that the average family of the Indian agricultural labourer exclusive of children under 1 year of age and over 14 years amounts to 2.06 children.

58. The average monthly income was much more difficult to determine because the income of the household is a fluctuating one, higher at certain seasons than at others. This figure would not however greatly affect the question unless the cost of the hypothetical diet came near enough the estimated income to make it an important factor.

59. The hypothetical diet is given in Appendix XIII where are also shewn the estimated cost of the ingredients about the middle of 1936. The cost was ascertained by pricing the various substances in the Central Market, Port Louis. The choice of the ingredients was made after enquiries had been conducted on the subject and it was checked by the detailed returns sent in by the medical officers. According to most of the standard diets appearing in books on physiology or dietetics this diet would appear to be unbalanced because it contains more carbohydrate and less protein and fat than what is considered to be desirable in Europe and North America. The protein however, is adequate for tissue repair and the fat is relatively unimportant since it represents merely a more indigestible form of source of energy than does carbohydrate. The caloric value of this diet is over 2,800 calories, but it should be remembered that the substances included in it are those which the labourer would have to buy since, with the exception of the green vegetables and perhaps the farinaceous tubers; they are not the kind of thing he produces for himself. Any foodstuff raised by himself entering into his dietary would provide him with more energy at no extra cost. So far as the protective substances are concerned these would be contained to some extent in the rice, lentils or Dholl (Vitamin B) and in the produce acquired other than by purchase. Curry is served with a dish of cooked green leaves (brèdes) as an almost invariable accompaniment and this provides vitamins A and D. The small tomatoes so common in the island are a useful source of vitamin C and are practically universally eaten. The fact that the medical officers of the department have been upon the look out for cases of avitaminosis during the year and have found so little of it supports the opinion that such a diet has been suggested here is nutritious.

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60. The cost of this diet is estimated at Rs. 6.18 Cts. per adult per month, reckoning a 31 day month. The conclusion was drawn at the time that the average Indian family whose total income might average Rs. 28 per month could be adequately nourished on this income. In coming to this conclusion I bore in mind the fact that few of the labouring classes have to pay house rent. If they live on the estates they generally live rent-free, if independently, they generally own their huts and the plot of ground appertaining thereto. I assumed also that agriculture can always offer employment to labour and that at certain times of the year I bore in mind that the income of a labouring family was augmented by overtime pay as well as by seasonal opportunity offered to members in the family other than the labourer for field work according to their various capabilities.

61. But though the agriculturalist is frequently heard to complain of a certain amount of difficulty in obtaining labour there has been a good deal of unemployment among semi-skilled artisans and the unskilled labour associated with building and engineering. Efforts have been made to relieve distress due to this by offering the unemployed the chance of taking up field labour. So far this attempt has met with little success. A means of relief instituted by the Government was the construction of a number of public works such as the erection of buildings, improvement of roads and roadside drains and works of similar nature. Another measure of relief has been the encouragement of small-holdings, the persons undertaking this enterprise being assisted by the Agricultural Department.

62. These measures have done something for the relief of unemployment. They have provided the means of subsistence as well as occupation for those concerned. The small holding enterprise has in it the prospects of permanent success because it is a means of providing employment on the land and of furnishing a supply of locally grown foodstuffs. It is clear that the other methods are merely palliative. What is wanted is to divert to the land the excess semi-skilled and artisan labour as well as the unskilled labour for whom the building engineering and other non-agricultural enterprises cannot find employment. Though building and road-making afford temporary means of relief they cannot go on for ever, and in as much as they tend to keep labour in occupations for which too much labour is already available they fail to strike at the root of the problem.

63. There are six public and six private abattoirs in the Colony. The public abattoirs administered by the Municipality of Port Louis, the Boards of Beau Bassin—Rose Hill, and Curepipe, are each controlled by a veterinary officer.

The other abattoirs are conducted under the supervision of the sanitary staff.

It may be said that on the whole, the foodstuffs marketed are wholesome and of good quality. The only condition found with any frequency in the meat trade is tuberculosis. Cestode infection is practically non-existent among cattle and it is very rare in human beings.

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The only exception to this general rule is milk which is seldom retailed in its natural state. In spite of the control which is exercised and the heavy penalties inflicted upon offenders, sophistication is rife and appears to be ineradicable.

In Appendix XI is recorded the number of times action was taken in connection with the sale of food.

MEASURES TAKEN TO SPREAD THE KNOWLEDGE OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

64. The hookworm control staff deliver talks on hookworm infection and its prevention on the occasions on which mass treatments are being given. The sanitary staff have also been instructed to lose no opportunity of giving advice on hygienic subjects in the course of their routine duties. It is hoped that by entrusting sanitary duties to the Government Medical Officers of the districts, opportunity will be provided for the effective dissemination of a knowledge of elementary hygienic practice in the Colony. It is also hoped that as the department attains its proper complement it will be able to reinforce the hygienic instruction given in the schools.

TRAINING OF SANITARY PERSONNEL.

65. The six candidates for sanitary posts whose training began in 1934 and 1935 qualified for admission in the sanitary branch during the year. They showed a good grasp of the fundamental principles of sanitation. Experience in practical sanitary inspection will make them useful officers in the department provided that by frequent revision they do not allow their knowledge of the theory to deteriorate.

RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE WORK.

66. The measures to which reference has been made in paras. 1 to 3 of this report have brought the departmental organisation to a point where little of importance remains to be done. It is hoped that proposals now under consideration regarding the administrative machinery for poor relief will enable the Health Department to work more upon Health Centre lines than has hitherto been possible.

PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

67. The following table summarises the work done by the Port Sanitary authority:

	Sailing Craft	Steamers
Vessels arriving	2	236
Crew examined	10	20,460
Passengers examined	—	3,617
Vessels given pratique on arrival	2	156
Vessels given pratique after disinfection of the linen and effects of the passengers, crew, fumigation and disinfection of the fore-castle	—	8
Vessels given pratique after disinfection of linen, etc. and claytonisation of cargo	—	72
Vessels arriving from infected ports	—	80
Vessels detained for purposes of disinfection and fumigation on account of plague,, cholera or small pox	—	80

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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

68. The two Societies, the Maternity and Child Welfare Society and the Goutte de Lait were afforded the usual financial support by the Government. In last year's report a full account was given of their history and progress. Progress has been maintained this year.

69. As supplementary provision eight qualified midwives are employed by the Government. Their work is summarised below:

		No. of visits made	No. of confinements conducted
Grand Port	...	2,210	221
Curepipe	...	289	68
Flacq	...	452	152
Rivière du Rempart	...	371	205
Savanne	...	783	120
Long Mountain	...	120	46
Bon Air	...	143	125

THE MIDWIVES BOARD.

70. No occasion arose for a meeting of the Midwives Board during the year.

THE LEPROSY BOARD.

71. The Leprosy Board consists of:

The Director, Medical and Health Department.—*Chairman.*

The Medical Superintendent, Leper Hospital.

The District Magistrate, Port Louis.

The Board sat four times during the year as the results of which four patients were recommended for admission and detention at the Leper Hospital.

HOSPITALS.

72. There has been a decrease in the number of patients treated in the hospitals of the Colony: 27,573 against 27,908 for the previous year. The number of confinements conducted in hospitals was 1,149 as compared with 1,100 for 1935.

The number of Estate hospitals at the end of the year was 38.

73. The professional work of the hospitals is summarised in the table on page 21. In the rural districts the principal causes of admission to hospital are malaria, ankylostomiasis and respiratory disease. It will be noted from these returns that pneumonia and malaria are noteworthy causes of death in hospital.

The small number of patients remaining in hospital at the end of the year is owing to the fact that most people in the Colony like to be at home during the New Year, and hospital patients who might otherwise be detained for some days longer frequently apply for their discharge from hospital at this time.

74. The nursing establishment of the hospitals is still much below a reasonable minimum. Recruitment for the hospitals staff still presents great difficulty. Suitable applicants for hospital posts are not coming forward in sufficient numbers to make up for the normal wastage in establishment. The subject is receiving consideration.

REPORT ON HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

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HOSPITALS	Patients remaining on 31/12/35	New admissions	Deaths	Patients remaining on 31/12/36	No. of beds	No. of surgical operations	Particular diseases causing the largest number of admissions	Particular diseases causing the largest number of deaths
Civil ...	156	8,140	426	142	296	3,792	Malaria, Dysentery, Tubercu- losis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Ankylostomiasis, Venereal di- seases.	Malaria Tuberculosis, Pneu- monia.
Port Louis Prison ...	2	286	2	5	16	6	Malaria, Influenza.	.....
Long Mountain ...	24	1,697	98	19	59	303	Malaria, Bronchitis Ankylosto- miasis.	Malaria, Pneumonia.
Poudre d'Or ...	15	1,666	48	28	70	220	Malaria, Ankylostomiasis, Cell- ulitis.	Pneumonia.
Flacq ...	4	2,131	115	11	86	504	Malaria, Ankylostomiasis.	Malaria, Pneumonia.
Mahebourg ...	53	3,079	188	42	106	602	Malaria, Ankylostomiasis, Bronchitis.	Malaria, Bronchitis, Pneu- monia.
Souillac ...	28	2,151	95	33	103	481	Malaria, Ankylostomiasis.	Dysentery, Ankylostomiasis.
Victoria ...	118	5,750	312	128	254	1,957	Malaria, Ankylostomiasis.	Malaria, Pneumonia, Ankylos- tomiasis.
Beau Bassin Prison ...	14	334	6	11	32	44	Malaria, Ankylostomiasis.	.....
Moka ...	28	1,546	82	28	77	1,275	Malaria, Ankylostomiasis.	Malaria, Dysentery.
Mental (Infirmary for physical diseases) ...	9	193	27	4	64	269	Malaria, Dysentery.	Epilepsy,, Dysentery.
Barkly Industrial School	—	149	—	—	12	8	Malaria, Influenza.	
Total ...	451	27,122	1,399	451	1,174	9,461		

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DISPENSARY RETURNS.

75. The dispensaries and the hospital out-patient departments were consulted by male patients 146,333 times and by female patients 141,153 times ; total 287,486.

The number of new cases amounted during the year to 208,439. In 1935, 190,460 were recorded.

The figures for the new cases should be taken with considerable reserve as they probably include a number of attendances of the same patient.

PRISON HYGIENE.

76. The general hygiene in the prisons has been maintained at its usual satisfactory standard.

METEOROLOGY.

77. The Director of the Observatory has kindly furnished the following table.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1936.

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE ROYAL ALFRED OBSERVATORY 178 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL

Month 1936	Mean of Grass Minimum °C	Mean Maximum °C	Mean Minimum °C	Mean Range °C	Mean °C	Mean Relative Humidity %	Rainfall ins.	Mean Wind Velocity m.p.s
January	21.2	30.0	23.1	6.9	26.1	78.2	9.81	2.78
February	21.0	29.9	23.0	6.9	26.2	77.3	6.92	2.69
March	21.2	29.3	23.1	6.2	25.8	80.2	5.18	2.97
April	18.8	28.5	21.3	7.2	24.5	73.3	1.04	3.47
May	16.3	26.4	18.7	7.7	22.2	74.6	2.10	3.09
June	16.1	24.1	17.9	6.2	20.7	72.3	1.71	4.26
July	14.8	23.5	17.0	6.5	19.8	72.5	1.30	4.05
August	11.7	24.3	14.7	9.6	19.3	69.3	0.56	3.01
September	15.0	25.2	17.2	8.0	20.6	69.2	1.09	4.12
October	17.3	27.1	19.1	8.0	22.6	73.1	3.35	3.10
November	19.8	28.8	21.1	7.7	24.4	73.1	1.85	3.38
December	20.4	28.7	22.0	6.7	25.0	78.4	13.84	2.74
Year	17.8	27.1	19.8	7.3	23.1	74.3	48.75	3.31

Maximum Shade Temperature = 32.1 C. on November 18th.
 Minimum " " = 11.1 C. on August 10th.
 Maximum hourly wind velocity = 9.6 m.p.s. on July 24th.
 Maximum rainfall in 24 hours = 4.45 ins. ending 22h. on December 20th.

GENERAL.

RIVER RESERVES BOARD.

78. Three meetings were held and six applications were examined during 1936.

RODRIGUES.

79. The Report of the Government Medical Officer, Rodrigues, printed as Appendix XII gives an account of Medical and Sanitary matters in the Dependency.

80. It is my pleasant duty to thank all members of the Department for their willing co-operation in the work recorded here.

J. BALFOUR KIRK,

15th November, 1937.

Director, Medical and Health Department

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX I.

Professional Staff of the Medical and Health Department.

STAFF.

The professional staff of the Department on the 31st December, 1936, was as follows:—

Director : J. BALFOUR KIRK, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Deputy Director of Medical Services : L. A. C. D'ARIFAT, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Medical Officer of Health, Port Louis and Port Health Officer : L. J. M. RAYMOND PILOT, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.

Pathologist : H. D. TONKING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Pathologist : (vacant).

Superintendent, Civil Hospital : Y. CANTIN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M.

Medical Officer, Civil Hospital : J. SEEGOBIN, M.D. (Paris) (on probation).

Medical Officer, Civil Hospital : M. SHUN SHIN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B.B.S., D.T.M. & H. (on probation).

Superintendent, Victoria Hospital : L. R. DU VERGÉ, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer, Victoria Hospital : E. H. MADGE, M.B.B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Medical Officer, Victoria Hospital : M. A. H. M. ROUSSET, M.D. (Paris) (on probation).

Superintendent, Mental Hospital : J. D. DYSON, M.B.B.S., D.P.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer, Mental Hospital : J. F. E. BRUNEL, M.D. (Montpellier).

Medical Officer, Port Louis : L. N. R. COMTY, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S.

Health Officer, Plaines Wilhems and Black River : R. LAVOPIERRE, M.D. (Paris), D.T.M. (Paris), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

Superintendent, Leper Hospital : J. H. ANDRÉ, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Senior Medical Officer, Hookworm and Malaria : L. J. Mc.GREGOR, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.

Medical Officer, Hookworm and Malaria : L. V. PIERRE GOUPILLE, M.D. (Paris).

Medical Officer, Hookworm and Malaria : (vacant)

Radiologist : W. R. DUPRÉ, L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., D.M.R.E.

Assistant Radiologist : R. PIERRE, M.B.B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Government Analyst : J. A. R. STOYLE, B.Sc., A.I.C.

Police Medical Officer : L. J. MAINGARD, M.B.E., L.M.S., S.A., (London) Medecin Colonial (Paris).

Medical Officer, Rodrigues : F. X. LETELLIER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (on probation).

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

(Government Medical Officers having charge of a district hospital and of all the dispensaries in their district, and also of the Sanitation of the district)

Pamplémousses : J. H. ANDRÉ, *M.B.E.*, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Rivière du Rempart : S. PEERBAYE, M.D. (Montpellier) (on probation).

Flacq : R. LAVENTURE, M.D. (Montpellier).

Grand Port : F. A. BOULOUX, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Savanne : JEAN CANTIN, M.D., (Paris) D.T.M.

Moka : R. PILOT, *M.B.E.*, M.D. (Lyons).

LEAVE, MUTATIONS, ETC., AMONG PROFESSIONAL STAFF.

Dr. J. Balfour Kirk proceeded on leave on the 16th November, 1936, and Dr. L. A. C. d'Arifat was appointed as Acting Director.

Dr. A. R. D. Adams, former Pathologist went on leave on the 9th December, 1935. He retired from the service on 9.6.1936.

The new Pathologist Dr. H. D. Tonking, arrived and assumed duty on the 31st December, 1936.

Dr. S. Piarroux, Government Medical Officer, *Rivière du Rempart* was transferred to the Civil Hospital on the 1st January, 1936. He retired from the service on the 12th June, 1936.

Dr. L. H. Mottet of the Civil Hospital was appointed to the Medical Service on the 2nd December, 1935 and was transferred to *Rivière du Rempart* as Government Medical Officer in the room of Dr. Piarroux as from the 1st January, 1936.

Owing to the death of Dr. L. H. Mottet, Dr. S. Peerbaye was transferred as from the 1st February, 1936 as Government Medical Officer, *Rivière du Rempart*.

Dr. S. Peerbaye was appointed to the Medical Service on the 12th June, 1936 and posted to *Rivière du Rempart*.

Dr. M. Shun Shin was appointed to the Medical Service on probation on the 1st July, 1936.

Dr. J. Seegobin was appointed to the Medical Service on probation on the 12th June, 1936.

Dr. M. A. H. M. Rousset was appointed to the Medical Service on probation on the 1st December, 1936.

Dr. L. V. P. Goupille, Medical Officer, Hookworm and Malaria Branch left the Colony on leave on 21st May, 1936.

Dr. R. Pierre, Assistant Radiologist, went on study leave on the 21st May, 1936.

Miss E. C. Humphreys, Matron, Victoria Hospital returned from European leave and resumed duty on the 1st April, 1936.

Miss C. C. Denly, Nursing Sister went on leave on the 8th July, 1936. Her post was subsequently abolished.

DEATH.

Dr. L. H. Mottet, acting Government Medical Officer, *Rivière du Rempart*, died on the 26th January, 1936.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX II.

Annual Report of the Bacteriological Laboratory for the Year 1936.

STAFF

Senior Pathologist and Superintendent : H. D. TONKING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Pathologist : Vacant.

Government Analyst : J. A. R. STOYLE, B.Sc., A.I.C.

Acting Assistant Bacteriologist : LOUIS MASSON.

Laboratory Assistant (Pathology) : LEWIS WEBB.

Laboratory Assistant (Chemistry) : R. AVICE DU BUISSON.

Clerical Assistant : L. F. LEGRIGORE.

ADMINISTRATION AND CHANGES IN STAFF

With the departure and resignation of Dr. A. R. Adams in December, 1935, the Laboratory was again without a Director. Mr. Louis Masson took over temporary charge pending the appointment of a new Superintendent. The staff of the Medical Biological side of the Institution was thus reduced to Mr. Masson and Mr. Webb. These two have carried out all the routine work of the Laboratory with regard to purely Medical diagnoses, and have besides managed to do the various Bacteriological examinations required by the Colony for the periodic examination of Waters and Milks. The preparation of B.C.G. vaccine and the manufacture of various therapeutic substances have also been uninterrupted.

This extreme lack of staff has, however, put a great strain on the remaining persons, and it speaks well for their endurance that every routine examination has been carried out and no specimens have been rejected on account of overwork. In fact, on compiling the figures for 1936, it was found that a considerably larger number of examinations had been done than in the previous year.

In the field of research the Laboratory has, however, suffered, in that the depleted staff were of course quite unable to carry out any further research on the vector of Bilharzia in the Island.

Another important piece of research of vital economical value has had to lapse, namely, the work carried out in conjunction with the Veterinary Officer on the incidence of *T. evansi* and *T. vivax* in the cattle and horses of the Colony.

No radical changes of any kind either in technique or working materials were made during the year. The Kahn test has been employed in the routine serological diagnosis of syphilis, and has been carried out with the meticulous care advocated by Kahn in his original book on the test. The results have been eminently satisfactory.

In the section of Pathology there has, of course, been a falling off in the number of tumours submitted for diagnosis, as this branch of Laboratory diagnosis requires the services of a trained and qualified Pathologist.

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It will also be observed that the total number of specimens received is considerably less than in 1935, this is on account of the cessation of the examination of Blood Films from cattle performed at the request of the Department of Agriculture, some three thousand having been examined in the previous year.

Dr. H. D. Tonking commenced duty on December 31st, as Pathologist and Superintendent of the laboratory.

Laboratory receipts in the form of fees have slightly increased during the Year.

LABORATORY RECEIPTS IN THE FORM OF FEES

The following are the amounts collected during the year 1936, a very slight increase on the previous year (Rs. 5,240.88).

Fees received at the Laboratory	...	...	...	Rs. 1,966.92
Fees collected after reference to the Treasury Department				1,224.15
From sale of Human B.C.G. Vaccine to the Government of Réunion	...	...	...	942.83
From sale of Bovine B.C.G. Vaccine by the Department of Agriculture	...	...	...	1,161.00
Total receipts				5,294.90

ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS

A total of 6,618 specimens were received at the Laboratory for the year. This is an increase of 764 on the number for 1935, if one excludes the 3,415 cattle bloods for Trypanosomes, done last year for the Department of Agriculture, and which were largely in the nature of research rather than routine examinations.

These routine examinations are recorded as in the previous year under the following headings:

- I. PATHOLOGICAL SECTION.
- II. BACTERIOLOGICAL SECTION.
- III. MEDICO-LEGAL SECTION.
- IV. MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.
- V. RESEARCH SECTION.

The report of the Government Analyst will be found appended.--- (Appendix IIa).

I.—Pathological Section.

A.—Simple routine clinical examinations were made on the following 2,243 specimens:

(a) BLOOD. (MICROSCOPICAL).

Full counts of red and white cells, and hæmoglobin determinations					6
Differential leucocyte counts	...	...	...	...	52
Films for malaria parasites:					
<i>Plasmodium vivax</i>	...	...	...	...	31
<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>	...	...	...	...	20
No parasites found	...	...	...	...	107
Films for microfilariae:					
<i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i>	...	...	...	...	17
No microfilariae	...	...	...	...	52
Ox blood for trypanosomes	...	...	...	...	1
Total					286

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(b) FÆCES. (MICROSCOPICAL).

Total number examined	...	...	...	...	1,073
<i>Helminths :</i>					
<i>Trichuris ova</i>	...	...	...	...	658
<i>Ascaris ova</i>	...	...	...	...	193
" Hookworm " ova	...	...	...	...	417
Strongyle larvæ	...	...	...	...	14
<i>Heterodera radiculicola ova</i>	...	...	...	...	14
<i>Enterobius vermicularis ova</i>	...	...	...	...	10
Trichostrongyle ova	...	...	...	...	25
<i>Protozoa :</i>					
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	...	...	...	...	59
<i>E. coli</i>	...	...	...	...	58
Vegetative entamoebæ	...	...	...	...	16
<i>Endolimax nana</i>	...	...	...	...	15
<i>Giardia intestinalis</i>	...	...	...	...	23
<i>Blastocystis hominis</i>	...	...	...	...	129
<i>Chilomastix mesnili</i>	...	...	...	...	4
Coprozoic flagellates	...	...	...	...	2
No helminth or protozoal parasites	...	...	...	...	143

(c) URINE (MICROSCOPICAL).

Total number examined	...	...	...	...	351
Hyaline casts	...	...	...	...	29
Granular casts	...	...	...	...	53
Waxy casts	...	...	...	...	5
Leucocytic casts	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Schistosoma hæmatobium ova</i>	...	...	...	...	20
<i>Trichomonas</i> sp.	...	...	...	...	1
Microfilariae	...	...	...	...	1

(d) SPUTUM. (MICROSCOPICAL).

Total number examined	...	...	...	...	358
<i>Mycobact. tuberculosis</i>	...	...	...	...	81
<i>Neisseria catarrhalis</i>	...	...	...	...	1
Streptococci	...	...	...	...	1

(e) CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID.

Total number examined	...	...	...	...	26
Leucocyte counts	...	...	...	...	25
Differential leucocyte count	...	...	...	...	18
Nonne-Apelt globulin tests	...	...	...	...	13
Estimation of Albumen	...	...	...	...	6

(f) THROAT AND NASAL SWABBINGS. (MICROSCOPICAL).

Total number examined	...	...	...	...	67
<i>Corynebact. diphtheriæ</i>	...	...	...	...	14
Vincent's fusiform organisms	...	...	...	...	5
Hoffmann's bacillus	...	...	...	...	4
Streptococci	...	...	...	...	6
Staphylococci	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumococci	...	...	...	...	1

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(g) PUS, DISCHARGES, SCRAPINGS, ETC. (MICROSCOPICAL).

Total number examined	...	...	...	...	82
<i>Neisseria gonorrhœæ</i>	...	...	...	...	18
<i>Treponema pallidum</i>	...	...	...	...	1
Streptococci	...	...	...	...	3
Staphylococci	...	...	...	...	2

B.—Morbid and histological examinations were made on 9 specimens of material. The following are the findings in some of these specimens, the remainder being normal tissues:

(a) NEOPLASTIC TUMOURS.

Carcinomata:

Breast (scirrhus)	...	...	...	...	1
Intestine	...	...	...	...	1

Sarcomata:

Neck	...	...	...	...	1
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(b) BENIGN TUMOURS.

Chronic endometritis	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous glands	...	...	...	...	1

C.—Serological tests for complement deviation, specific agglutination, and specific tests for syphilis, and other diseases were performed on 3,651 samples of material.

(a) BLOOD SERUM.

Kahn Test:

Negative	...	...	...	...	2,041
Doubtful reactions	...	...	...	...	208
+	...	...	...	...	226
+ +	...	...	...	...	548
+ + +	...	...	...	...	253
+ + + +	...	...	...	...	13
Unsuitable for test	...	...	...	...	88
Total					3,397

Agglutination Tests. (To significant titre).

Agglutinated by <i>Bact. typhosum</i> "H" serum	...	...	51
Agglutinated by <i>Bact. typhosum</i> "O" serum	...	...	40
Agglutinated by <i>Bact. paratyphosum</i> A "H" serum	...	...	2
Agglutinated by <i>Bact. paratyphosum</i> B "O" serum (<i>Bact. ærtryke</i>)	...	...	2
No agglutination with <i>Bact. typhosum</i> "H" serum	...	...	179
No agglutination with <i>Bact. typhosum</i> "O" serum	...	...	190
No agglutination with <i>Bact. paratyphosum</i> A "H" serum	...	...	11
No agglutination with <i>Bact. paratyphosum</i> B "H" serum	...	...	10
No agglutination with <i>Bact. paratyphosum</i> C "H" serum	...	...	1
No agglutination with <i>Bact. paratyphosum</i> B "O" serum (<i>Bact. ærtryke</i>)	...	...	10
No agglutination with <i>Bact. enteriditis</i> (Gaërtner)	...	...	1

Total number of sera submitted for specific agglutination tests	...	231
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(b) CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID.

Kahn Test:							
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
+	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
+ +	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
						Total ...	23

II.—Bacteriological Section.

A.—Cultural examinations were made on the following 147 samples of material:

(a) BLOOD.

Total number cultured	...	...	...	...	...	28
Staphylococci	...	...	...	...	...	2
Streptococci	...	...	...	...	...	1

(b) FAECES.

Total number cultured	...	...	...	...	...	17
<i>Bacterium shigæ</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Bact. dysenteriae</i> (Flexner Y)	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Bact. dysenteriae</i> (? sp.)	...	...	...	...	...	2

(c) URINE.

Total number cultured	...	...	...	...	...	191
<i>Bact. coli commune</i>	...	...	...	...	...	13
<i>Bact. coli communior</i>	...	...	...	...	...	38
<i>Pseudomonas pyocyanea</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Bact. typhosum</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Bact. acidi lactici</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Bact. coli (atypical)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inoculation to guinea-pig for <i>Mycobact. tuberculosis</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2

(d) SPUTUM.

Total number cultured	...	...	...	...	...	7
Inoculation to guinea-pig for <i>Mycobact. tuberculosis</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1

(e) CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID.

Total number cultured	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pneumococci	...	...	...	...	...	3
Streptococci	...	...	...	...	...	2

(f) THROAT AND NASAL SWABBINGS.

Total number cultured	...	...	...	...	...	171
<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>	...	...	...	...	...	12

(g) PUS, DISCHARGES, AND SCRAPINGS.

Total number cultured	...	...	...	...	...	61
<i>Pseudomonas pyocyanea</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2
Staphylococci	...	...	...	...	...	37
Streptococci	...	...	...	...	...	4

B.—Autogenous vaccines were prepared from the following organisms isolated, among others, from various samples, 72 in all:

(a) URINE.

<i>Bact. coli communior</i>	...	...	...	...	...	14
<i>Bact. coli commune</i>	...	...	...	...	...	8
<i>Pseudomonas pyocyanea</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other organisms	...	...	...	...	...	8

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(b) SPUTUM.

Sundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(c) PUS, DISCHARGES AND SCRAPINGS.

<i>Pseudomonas pyocyanea</i>	...	...	...	...	1
Staphylococci	...	...	...	...	32
Streptococci	...	...	...	...	3

C.—Stock vaccine. The following were prepared:

T.A.B. Vaccine for prophylaxis	...	...	2,000 cc.
Besredka's antiviral from staphylococci	...	...	9,000 cc.
Besredka's antiviral from streptococci	...	...	6,000 cc.
B.C.G. Vaccine (Human)	...	...	1,746 complete doses
B.C.G. Vaccine (Bovine)	...	...	1,795 complete doses

D.—Water Analyses.

One hundred and fifty samples of waters were examined during the year. This year has been noteworthy in that no complaints have been made about the colour, turbidity, and smell of sulphuretted hydrogen in the Mare-aux-Vacoas water supply. For a great many years there have been annual outcries from the consumers of this water as soon as the hot weather commences. Until 1936 no real remedy for this had been found, and rightly, or wrongly, the consumers attributed any epidemic as being caused by the water.

Briefly, the bacteriological findings with regard to the water were as follows:

(a) Raw water and water as supplied to the consumer were consistently of a higher grade of purity than the water found in the collecting chambers of the filters, or in the storage reservoirs.

(b) Attempts to remedy this state of affairs had already failed. Both the renewal of the filter beds, and the treatment of the water, with varying amounts of chlorine, had no effect on the bacteriological content of the water, or the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen.

(c) Owing to the large quantities of suspended matter in the water, the amount of chlorine needed to treat the water efficaciously was such that it imparted an unpleasant taste of chlorine to the water.

(d) In spite of excess chlorination the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen persisted.

(e) It was considered that the badness of the water was due to the source of the supply, and to the inadequacy of the filters to deal with the volume of water passing through them daily.

In December, 1935, Mr. Lewis Webb, while examining the La Marie filter beds, noticed that the collecting chambers of the filters contained large quantities of *Beggiatoa alba*, and that the water inside the collecting chambers was very turbid, and did not seem to be circulating at all. From these observations he inferred that:

1. The collecting chambers of the filters were rarely cleaned.
2. That the circulation of the water in the chambers was not sufficient.

Samples of water, taken at different depths in the chambers, showed that the bacteriological content of the water was greater at the higher levels. The exit and entry pipes to these chambers were both situated almost at the bottom of the chambers; the tendency, therefore, was for the water to enter and leave these chambers without causing any circulation in the upper layers of the tank. The upper parts of these tanks, therefore, acted as incubators

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for *Beggiatoa alba*, and bacteria, which latter were observed microscopically, clinging in countless millions to the fungus, and must have provided a steady source of contamination to the filtered water passing beneath.

Stagnation of water was also found to occur in the storage reservoirs, samples taken at the entry and exit pipes were much purer than those taken in the corners. Thus water emerged from the filters, flowed directly across the collecting chambers and, after chlorination, the same thing happened in the storage tanks ; in the latter, movement of the stagnant side waters only took place when the inflow did not compensate the outflow. Experiments carried out in a tank at the Laboratory confirmed the truth of these observations.

The following measures were therefore advocated with regard to the collecting chambers of the filters: the outflow pipe was placed about four feet above the level of the inflow pipe, and the level of the water was never allowed to rise more than a few inches above the new exit holes. It was also advocated that all the collecting chambers of the filters should be cleaned out every three or four days, and no collecting chamber should be allowed to stay uncleaned for longer than this period. This has been done, with the result that the water has remained pure and wholesome throughout the year.

E.—Milk examinations.

Quarterly examinations were made on the pooled milk from the Government Dairy at Curepipe as supplied to the consumer, and it was found that the milk had maintained its standard throughout the year.

No examinations of other milks were made for the year.

III.—Medico-Legal Section.

No exhibits or specimens of this character have been received during the year.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

1. *Scarabiasis of intestine*.—Two cases of intestinal scarabiasis were recorded during the year, both from the same district ; one, in an Indian boy aged about five years, whose parents stated that he had often passed the beetles in his stools. He passed several loose stools a day accompanied by colicky pain, no other cause for his abdominal disturbance was found. The other case occurred in an inmate of Beau Bassin Prison ; this patient was heavily infected with helminths, in neither case was there any history of recent contact with cattle dung.

2. *Bertiella studeri*.—The sixth case of infection with this cestode was recorded during the year, and the patient, a girl of six, passed the complete worm after treatment with Filix mas. There was a history of past contact with a monkey.

3. *Tæniasis*.—Four further specimens of *T. saginata* were recorded at the Laboratory during the year.

4. *Davainea madagascariensis*.—A specimen of this cestode was sent to the Laboratory for identification by Dr. MacGregor ; it was passed by a young girl during her routine hookworm treatment.

A few gravid segments of a cestode were sent from Rodrigues by Dr. Letellier, and on examination were found to be full of egg capsules characteristic of the genus *Davainea*.

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V.—Research.

As previously mentioned, it has been large scale research that has suffered most from the depletion of staff. No large scale experiments could be carried out either in the Laboratory or by the Laboratory Staff in the field. It speaks well for the remaining staff that research of any kind has been done.

A problem, partially solved by Dr. Adams, particularly needs further laboratory and field work, namely, the vector of Bilharzia in the Island. With regard to this, it is essential that Adams' excellent research should be followed up by a comprehensive snail survey of the Island, and careful recording of the infection rate in humans in the various localities, it is only by these means that any measures of control can be instituted. No useful purpose will be served by merely gleaning the general impressions of the inhabitants on the subject, but tedious, careful, and controlled survey work is needed, before any public health measures can be carried out for the prevention of the disease.

It is proposed in the near future to institute a series of printed laboratory reports, which will embody the routine findings in large undertakings, as, for example, the examination of water supplies, which in themselves are of no interest to scientific journals, yet contain a vast amount of material, which, in later years, will be of the greatest value to workers who wish to ascertain what has been done before, and thus should avoid much duplication of work.

The staff available for the elucidation of research problems is still quite inadequate, and while the Senior Pathologist is forced to remain in the Laboratory for most of his time, doing routine work, the work in connection with field research will naturally proceed but slowly.

During the year a certain amount of research has been carried out on small problems emerging from routine examinations. Mr. Webb, working on the mensuration of hookworm-like eggs in fæces, to ascertain the percentage infection, if any, of the inhabitants of Mauritius with *Trichostrongyle*, examined some 336 samples of stools, and measured the contained ova with the following results:

331 or 98.5%	showed	<i>Necator americanus</i>	ova ;
27 or 8.0%	„	<i>Trichostrongyle</i>	ova ;
3 or 0.9%	„	<i>Ternidens deminitus</i>	ova ;
3 or 0.9%	„	<i>Ankylostoma braziliense</i>	ova.

A paper embodying these findings will be published elsewhere. The same worker, in investigating the urines from cases of pyelitis, cystitis, and enteric like fevers in the Colony, found organisms biochemically resembling the metadysentery bacilli of Castellani (1927), or *sensu largo* *B. coli anærogenes* of Lembdke (1896), which were also similar to Dudgeon's slow lactose fermenting bacilli of the urinary tract, in that they possessed a marked hæmolytic action for erythrocytes. Serologically they appear to fall into two groups, and are thought to be pathogenic. A fuller account of this work will appear elsewhere.

H. D. TONKING,

Senior Pathologist and Superintendent.

March, 1937.

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APPENDIX IIa.

Annual Report of the Government Analyst for the Year 1936.

STAFF 1936.

Government Analyst : J. A. R. STOYLE, B.Sc., A.I.C.

Laboratory Assistant : R. AVICE DU BUISSON.

During the year 1,660 samples were received for examination as compared with 1,717 for the preceding year. The work done comprised routine services for the Medical and Health, Public Works, Railway, Police, and Customs and Revenue Departments.

A large number of samples for examination were also received from private sources.

For purposes of comparison with previous annual reports, the examinations are recorded under the broad headings previously employed.

I.—Bio-Chemical Section.

Qualitative or quantitative analyses were made on the following 871 specimens, as compared with 1,025 for the previous year.

(a) BLOOD.

Van den Bergh reaction	...	...	on 2 specimens.
Quantitative estimation of urea	...	...	on 393 „
Quantitative estimation of glucose	...	...	on 90 „
Quantitative estimation of chlorides	...	...	on 21 „
			506 specimens.

(b) URINE.

General qualitative clinical analyses	...	...	on 210 specimens.
Qualitative test for acetone	...	...	on 18 „
Qualitative test for aceto-acetic acid	...	...	on 2 „
Qualitative test for biliary pigments	...	...	on 5 „
Quantitative estimation of sugar	...	...	on 110 „
Quantitative estimation of albumen	...	...	on 11 „
Quantitative estimation of urea	...	...	on 2 „
Urinary calculus for composition	...	...	on 3 „
			361 specimens.

(c) FAECES.

Quantitative estimation of total fats, split and unsplit fats	on 2 specimens.
Qualitative test for occult blood	... on 2 „

(d) MISCELLANEOUS.

Human stomach and Contents	... on 1 specimen.
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Medico-Legal Section.

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following 637 samples were received for analysis under this heading as compared with 557 and 471 samples for 1935 and 1934 respectively.

Fresh Milk	...	...	...	430 samples
Water	...	...	...	58 „
Medicinal preparations	...	...	...	2 „
Rum, excise	...	...	...	143 „
Butter, tinned	...	...	...	33 „
Pickled beef	...	...	...	1 „

637 samples

Milk.—Of the 430 samples received, 171 complied with regulations, 192 contained added water, 25 were both watered and skimmed, and 20 samples had been skimmed. Forty-two samples had been boiled and two samples contained cane sugar. Ten samples were received curdled due to being sent in bottles only half filled with milk.

It is a surprising and distressing fact that in spite of the much larger number of samples received for analysis during 1936. (430 samples as compared with 268 for 1935), the percentage of samples which complied with the regulations was only 40% as compared with 47% for 1935.

It was found that storage and the presence of formalin preservative in the samples had frequently the effect of inhibiting completely the usual colorimetric tests for boiled milk. It was therefore adopted as a standard procedure, that the albumen in samples which failed to respond to the colorimetric tests for fresh milk, should be estimated by Ritthausen's method.

The following table is given for purposes of comparison of milk samples received from the different districts in the Island.

District	No. of samples received	Good	Skimmed	Skimmed and Watered	Watered	Boiled*
Port Louis	... 34	2	1	9	19	7
Plaines Wilhems	... 34	2	1	9	19	7
Pamplemousses	... 67	6	6	7	44	8
Rivière du Rempart	74	36	3	3	27	3
Flacq	... 37	16	0	1	19	1
Moka	... 9	1	1	1	6	4
Savanne	... 3	3	0	0	0	0
Grand Port	... 134	76	6	3	49	11

Water.—Monthly chemical examinations of the Port Louis water supply were carried out and the results were very satisfactory, all the samples examined being of uniformly good quality.

Monthly chemical analyses of samples of the Mare-aux-Vacoas supply were also carried out and, although during the summer months a certain degree of vegetable contamination was indicated, the quality of the mixed filtered waters showed a big improvement on any previous year.

* This column includes samples which have been watered or skimmed as well as having been boiled.

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This improvement is due largely to alterations in routine procedure, and to certain structural alterations to the exit chambers of the filter beds as suggested by the Laboratory.

Medicinal preparations.—Only two samples were received: a sample of imported indigestion powder, the composition of which was ascertained on behalf of the Medical Department, and an alcoholic solution of boric acid.

Rum, excise.—Of the 134 samples of ordinary rum examined, only 5 were found to contain furfuraldehyde, and none exceeded the legal limit of 0.1 gram of furfuraldehyde per hectolitre of absolute alcohol. Nine samples of matured rum were received, and in these the furfuraldehyde present varied from 0.15 to 0.35 gm. per hectolitre of absolute alcohol. The period of maturation in wood varied from four to six years.

Butter.—Three samples of imported tinned butter were examined and found to comply with the regulations.

Pickled beef.—One sample was received and was found to be artificially coloured with a red acid dye-stuff.

(b) FORENSIC.

One hundred and thirty-two articles of evidence, drugs and other substances, were referred for chemical examination by the Judicial Authorities at the request of the Police and Revenue Departments, as compared with 122 for the preceding year.

The examinations were called for in connection with the following offences:

Illicit distillation	...	...	30 exhibits in 13 cases
Possession of Illicit Rum	...	27	„ in 24 „
Possession of Gandia	...	15	„ in 6 „
Possession of Raw Sugar	...	2	„ in 1 „
Possession of Raw Opium	...	19	„ in 8 „
Adulteration of Whisky	...	4	„ in 1 „
Poisoning	...	19	„ in 8 „
Homicide	...	4	„ in 2 „
Illegal transportation of Wine	...	1	„ in 1 „
Illicit removal of Rum	...	11	„ in 1 „

132 exhibits in 60 cases

Possession of Illicit Rum.—Of the 27 samples examined, only six were found to be illicit. In two cases where samples of compounded rum were found to contain furfuraldehyde above the legal limits, but in which it was proved that genuine rum had been used in the compounding, an investigation was carried out which showed that compounded rum, prepared with locally manufactured caramel, contained an appreciable quantity of furfuraldehyde; whereas compounded rum, prepared according to the same recipe with imported caramel, did not contain any furfuraldehyde. Local compounders of rum were accordingly circularised and asked to use only imported caramel.

Poisoning.—Only two human deaths by poisoning occurred during the year. In one of these cases a woman was poisoned with rum containing

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

potassium cyanide in solution, and cyanide was detected in both the stomach and liver of the deceased. In the other case lysol was identified in the stomach contents.

Homicide.—Two stomachs and contents and two samples of blood were received for examination as to the presence of alcohol. No alcohol could be found in the stomachs, but one sample of blood showed the presence of 0.2% of alcohol by volume as estimated by the Nicloux method.

Illicit removal of Rum.—In this case rum issued at a low duty for the preparation of a medicinal tincture, was removed from the warehouse without admixture with the medicinal ingredients, and taken to a vendor of Rum where it was seized by the police.

Analysis showed that the samples taken by the police corresponded with rum from the vat from which the rum was taken.

As a result of this case it is hoped to introduce legislation by which samples of all medicinal tinctures, prepared locally with duty free rum, should be sent to the laboratory for examination before the certificate for the removal of the tincture from the warehouse is issued.

III.—Miscellaneous Section.

Fibre Serge Cotton	...	...	...	3 samples
Mixed Cotton, Wool and Silk Cloth	...	...	...	4 „
Spiritus Lavendulae	...	...	...	1 „
“ Maltopain ” flour	...	...	...	1 „
Mineral Beeswax	...	...	...	2 „
Disinfectant “ Dinghi brand ”	...	...	...	1 „
“ Royal Daylight ” Oil	...	...	...	1 „
Samples of gas from Starboard Oil Tank No. 8 of the S.S. <i>City of Yokohama</i>			...	6 „

The seven samples of fabrics were received from the Customs Department for classification. The Spiritus Lavendulae was imported as a medical preparation of a synthetic perfume and was charged duty accordingly. The sample of “ Maltopain ” flour was examined in connection with a protest against the Customs Department’s ruling that this preparation was not dutiable as flour but as provisions, unenumerated. The laboratory report confirmed this ruling.

A sample of “ Royal Daylight ” Oil was examined for the Customs Department, as to its suitability to replace “ Simonsens ” Oil in the denaturation of alcohol, and reported on adversely.

Samples of gas from Ship’s Oil Tank.—Starboard Tank No. 8 on the S.S. *City of Yokohama*, which had put in to Port Louis for repairs, was examined and samples of gas taken and tested. A certificate of freedom from asphyxiating and poisonous gases was issued under Board of Trade Regulations, in order to allow hot riveting to be done inside the tank.

J. A. R. STOYLE,
Government Analyst.

31st January, 1937.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX III.

HOOKWORM BRANCH.

Annual Report for the Year 1936.

Staff.—Dr. P. V. Goupille, the Medical Officer in Charge of the anti-hookworm campaign in the northern districts, left on European leave on 21.5.36. His staff of four microscopists has been employed in a new survey of the district of Plaines Wilhems.

Activities of the Branch.—The campaign in the central and southern districts has been continued, and a survey of the towns and villages of Plaines Wilhems carried out. The treatments in the northern districts ceased on the departure of Dr. Goupille.

Conditions existing.—Education of the labouring classes has been carried out in the past thoroughly and has been continued. While the educational campaign has roused the consciousness of the people to the dangers of Hookworm disease, and has caused a great increase in the number of attendances at the mass treatments, it has failed to put a stop to the pollution of the soil. All towns and villages are adequately provided with latrines, but, amongst the labouring classes, these are rarely used.

Survey of Plaines Wilhems.—This was carried out by the four Microscopists of the northern staff. The results obtained are tabulated below and compared with the percentage found during the 1929–1930 survey.

Region	Examined	Positive	1936	1929-1930
			%	%
Curepipe	... 526 ...	278 ...	52.8 ...	79.6
Vacoas	... 411 ...	187 ...	45.4 ...	76.4
Phoenix	... 122 ...	47 ...	36.7 ...	72.4
Quatre Bornes	... 209 ...	53 ...	25.3 ...	48.4
Rose Hill	... 276 ...	98 ...	35.5 ...	40.9
Beau Bassin	... 484 ...	231 ...	47.7 ...	51.2
Total	... 2,028	894	44.1	59.7

The diminution in the rate of infection is, therefore, about 15%, and may be considered as negligible. The improvement in the heaviness of infection in individuals, however, has been marked, for cases of patients disabled by the disease are now rarely seen in the hospitals and dispensaries, and when such cases are seen they are invariably persons who have consistently refused to avail themselves of the treatment.

Number of Treatments obtained.—The number of treatments obtained during the year, 84,683, is not comparable with the figures for 1935, as treatments in the northern districts were given during four and a half months only.

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Publications.—McGregor, Lewis J., The significance of the Butterfly Sign and of Tongue Pigmentation. Trans. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. and Hyg. xxx p. 229.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936.

EXAMINATIONS AT CENTRAL DISPENSARY.

Preliminary.

Examined	...	...	...	5,187
Positive for Hookworm	...	...	...	1,819
Percentage of Infection	...	...	...	35.0
Other Helminths:				
Ascaris	...	...	...	2,538
Trichocephalus	...	...	...	3,407
Trichostrongylus Axei	...	...	...	1
Tænia	...	...	...	1
Oxyuris	...	...	...	72

After Treatment.

Examined	...	...	...	105
Negative for Hookworm	...	...	...	87
Percentage of cures	...	...	...	83.0

Treatments.

		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Central Dispensary	...	6,343	2,320	855	304	9,822
Plaines Wilhems	...	16,266	3,301	432	10	20,009
Flacq	...	13,435	3,064	868	17	17,384
Savanne	...	11,690	3,362	579	33	15,664
Grand Port	...	9,705	2,805	556	68	13,134
Moka	...	6,691	754	71	3	7,519
Black River	...	610	218	21	—	849
R. du Rempart	...	232	63	7	—	302
Total	...	64,972	15,887	3,389	435	84,683

LEWIS J. MCGREGOR,

Senior Medical Officer Hookworm-Malaria Branch.

February 20th 1937.

Curepipe Road.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX IV.

MALARIA BRANCH.

Annual Report for the Year 1936.

Changes in the Staff.—Mr. R. Philogène, Secretary to the Hookworm and Malaria Branch, having been transferred to the Head Office of the Medical and Health Department in April, Mr. L. Dorval, Microscopist to the Malaria Branch, has taken charge of the clerical work of the combined Branch since. The Branch is now being reorganized with a view to an increased efficiency of the microscopic Service, without which no survey work is possible.

Activities of the Branch.—The Branch is concerned with: (i) the upkeep of all antimalarial works carried out in the past within the zone above 600 ft. altitude line. This means at present the upkeep of some 115 miles of rivers and drains, scattered through the districts of Plaines Wilhems, Moka, Flacq, Grand Port and Savanne; (ii) the carrying out of malaria surveys in selected areas, and (iii) the abatement of all water nuisances found within the selected areas.

Since 1933, the selected areas have been the populated centres of the district of Plaines Wilhems. The survey of the centres as regards the prevalence of malaria has been gradually extended until 1935, when the malaria endemicity of Plaines Wilhems was mapped out and the seasonal variations determined. This year, however, shortness of staff has caused a temporary interruption of the survey of malaria, while the survey of actual and potential breeding places and their abatement has been continued throughout the year in Plaines Wilhems and extended to the district of Moka during the last half of the year.

Epidemic Malaria in Moka.—The main event of the year has been a short-lived epidemic of malaria in the Réduit region of the district of Moka. The Branch was informed of this on 4.1.36, but the epidemic must have begun at least two months previously. The centre of the epidemic was the village of Martindale, close to the Agricultural Station at Réduit. The cases were numerous and severe, two thirds being of the malignant type as revealed by blood examination.

Entomological investigations revealed that the vector was *Anopheles funestus* and that the breeding grounds were the three canals that stretch from Mon Désert and Bel Air Estates towards Réduit, namely: (i) Le Réduit canal; (ii) Bon Air canal; (iii) Boname canal.

In these *Anopheles funestus* larvæ were found on twelve occasions and, in addition, the same larvæ were found twice in neighbouring ponds, so that larvæ of this species were found fourteen times in all in the first quarter of the year in the region where the epidemic prevailed.

It is true that the larvæ of *Anopheles costalis* were also found five times in Moka during this quarter, but the breeding places were too distant from the region to warrant any connection of this species with the epidemic.

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The steps taken were:

1. reinforcement of the moustiquier staff ;
2. repeated distributions of Totaquina ;
3. spraying of all rooms in houses and huts where cases had occurred with Malsek insecticide ;
4. oiling wherever larvæ were found ;
5. clearing the canals concerned of all vegetation. The Réduit canal was cleaned by the Syndic, and the other two by the Malaria Branch.
6. arranging for the future upkeep of these canals by cantonniers under the supervision of the Malaria Branch.

The epidemic lasted until the middle of March, after which no new cases were reported from the affected region.

Blood Examinations.—Blood films were taken during the first four months of the year only, and the following results were found:

LOCALITY		No. of Blood films	Found positive	INDIGENOUS		
				B.T.	M.T.	Q.
Curepipe	...	36	13	—	—	—
Vacoas	...	103	52	10	10	2
Victoria Hospital *	...	720	336	153	57	9
Moka	...	25	18	6	12	—

Anopheline Breeding Places.—(a) *Plaines Wilhems*: *Anopheles funestus* larvæ were found on two occasions in natural waters. *Anopheles costalis* larvæ were found on six occasions: twice in natural waters and four times in artificial breeding places.

(b) *Moka*.—*Anopheles funestus* larvæ were found on 18 occasions: twelve times in natural breeding places (the canals mentioned above) and six times in small artificial breeding places. *Anopheles costalis* larvæ were found on nine occasions; seven times in natural breeding places, mainly rock pools in rivers, and twice in artificial breeding places.

The number of findings for *Plaines Wilhems* was lower than in previous years, and this would have been the case in *Moka* also, had not there been an unwonted increase in *Anopheles funestus*, a mosquito normally rare in this district. Although this vector was not found during the last two quarters of the year, there remains the danger that it might be lurking in small numbers in some out of the way breeding place, waiting to propagate itself, should climatic conditions become favourable again.

Antimalarial Measures.—(1) *Oiling*: All breeding places and all water places where larvæ of malaria vectors have been found in the past have been oiled regularly once a week. Small breeding places have been kept as traps under careful supervision and oiled whenever larvæ reappeared in them for some months before they were destroyed from fear that their destruction should drive the mosquitoes to breed in other unknown water places.

(2) *Use of larvivorous fish*. Ponds used to facilitate the filling of watering cans are numerous in the drier parts of *Plaines Wilhems* in large flower and vegetable gardens, in spite of a piped water supply. They have been prevented from becoming breeding places by inspection to ensure their being kept clear of vegetation and by stocking them with larvivorous fish, “millions,” *Lebistes reticulatus* (*Girardinus pœciloides*).

* Cases seen at Victoria Hospital come from Lower *Plaines Wilhems*.

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(3) Abatement of Water Nuisances. The campaign against water nuisances on private premises has been continued in the town and villages of Plaines Wilhems and extended to Moka. The work is slow as systematic inspection of every house-yard is necessary to discover water nuisances that may become breeding places, and the inspection must be repeated until the nuisances found have been abated by the proprietor.

The number of such artificial nuisances abated during the year was:

Locality			Number
Curepipe	...	...	312
Vacoas—Phoenix	...	...	1,352
Quatre Bornes	...	...	1,007
Rose Hill—Beau Bassin	...	...	1,173
Moka	...	...	807
Total			4,651

(4) Major Antimalarial Works. The two labour gangs have been employed in the district of Plaines Wilhems, where much remains to be done in the way of drainage and canalization in the towns and villages. The First Labour Gang has been employed in the Curepipe region in: (a) draining the marshy head of Ruisseau Lamy at Forest Side ; (b) canalizing the upper reaches of River Eau Bleue, draining its marshy head, and making a drain to discharge two large depressions, in which rain water stagnated, into this river.

The Second Labour Gang has been employed: (a) at Moka: in cleaning the upper reaches of Bon Air and Boname canals (10.2.36 to 24.2.36) ;

(b) at Belle Rose in Plaines Wilhems River: in canalizing this river from the Fanucci factory to Bassin Goder, straightening the banks of Bassin Goder, canalizing the two branches of the river from Bassin Goder to the Plaines Wilhems canal dyke, and carrying on the canalization of the river below this dyke to a distance of 600 feet.

Publications.—Gebert, S., The Breeding of *Anopheles costalis* in sea-water in Mauritius. Trans. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. & Hyg. xxx. 555.

LEWIS J. MCGREGOR,
Senior Medical Officer Hookworm-Malaria Branch.

February 18th 1937.

Curepipe Road.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

APPENDIX V.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Port Louis, for the Year 1936.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Sanitary Staff was composed of three Inspectors and two Guards. The Inspector in charge of the section which includes the Docks and Wharves has the additional duty of supervising the sanitary measures imposed on the incoming ships.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

No epidemics were recorded during the year under review.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The area of Port Louis is about 16 square miles. The estimated population was 55,194 on the 1st January and 55,912 on the 31st of December. The estimated population on the same dates in 1935 was 54,876 and 55,194 respectively. The population on the 30th June in 1936 was 55,494.

BIRTHS.

	1935	1936
Total	2,111	2,148
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of population ...	38.4	38.7
Still Births	184	185

DEATHS.

Intra-Urban	1,454	1,281
Extra-urban	251	239
Total	1,705	1,520
Crude Death-Rate per 1,000 of population	31.0	27.4

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Under one year	320	309
Between the age of one and five ...	136	132
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 ...	151.5	205.3

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

MALARIA.

The number of reported deaths from malaria and cachexia of malarial origin was 150 as against 182 in 1935 and 97 in 1934 ; a decrease of 32 in 1935 and an increase of 53 in 1934.

The total number of patients treated at the Civil Hospital was 729 in 1936, 620 in 1935, 863 in 1934 and 1,032 in 1933.

The total number of deaths due to malaria occurring at the Civil Hospital was 24 in 1936, 35 in 1935, 18 in 1934 and 40 in 1933, with a case mortality of 3.3% in 1936, 5.6% in 1935, 2.1% in 1934 and 3.8% in 1933.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

PLAGUE.

No sign of plague, whether in man or rat has been detected since 1927.

FILARIASIS.

Fourteen cases were diagnosed at the Civil Hospital, four at the Eastern Dispensary, one at the Central Dispensary and one at Bell Village Dispensary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASES	CASES	
	Crude	Corrected
Diphtheria ...	8	2
Enteric Fever ...	3	1
Erysipelas ...	40	13
Puerperal sepsis ...	12	4

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

PLAGUE.

(a) *Rat-proof Granary*.—Grain imported into the Colony is stored in the Granary which was designed to hold a maximum of 300,000 bags. In cases of emergency more grain can be stored temporarily on the top floor which can accommodate 120,000 bags.

Wholesale dealers are allowed to stock a maximum of 1,500 bags in their stores on condition that the latter be made rat-proof and maintained in rat-proof condition.

During the year, 3 wholesale dealers and 158 retail shopkeepers complied with the notices to keep their grain and other foodstuffs under rat-proof condition.

(b) *Rat-Surveillance*.—Sanitary surveillance over the rodent population in the harbour area and the strip of town bordering on the harbour was pursued throughout the year.

(c) *Rat-Destruction*.—The trapping of rats outside the zone of surveillance was started in July 1936 owing to the marked infestation of premises. The staff consists of 2 overseers and 12 labourers.

The animals, caught or found dead are examined microscopically.

Rats caught ...	8,632
Flea-rate per rat ...	2.45
Gravid females caught ...	196
Number of young recorded ...	923
Fecundity index ...	4.70

(d) *Port Sanitary Measures*.—On the arrival of healthy ships from plague-infected ports, the luggage of passengers is disinfected at the Harbour Disinfecting Station and all cargo fumigated by means of the Clayton apparatus.

Passengers are placed under surveillance.

MALARIA.

In the Intra-Urban Area, the paved beds of the streams which flow from the surrounding hills to the sea have been completely repaired.

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In the Extra-Urban Area, malaria is still rife. The chief sources of malaria are Lataniers' Stream on the Eastern Side, Dayot Canal and St. Louis' Stream in the Western.

The only measures available for the present are palliative *e.g.* oiling pools, keeping the banks free from weeds and algæ and preventing stagnation of water.

The number of breeding places detected during the year in the intra and extra-urban areas was as follows:

Anophelini :

		Intra-Urban	Extra-Urban	Total
A. costalis	...	8	5	13
A. maculipalpis	...	—	2	2
A. funestus	...	—	—	—
A. mauritianus	...	—	2	2

Culicini :

Stegomyia	...	57	10	67
Culex	...	28	8	36
L. tigripes	...	1	—	1

GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION.

NIGHT SOIL AND CONSERVANCY.

Sewerage System.—92 more premises were connected with the sewerage system, this leading to the abolition of 92 pail services.

Pail-Latrines.—At the end of the year there were still 330 pail services in the intra-urban area, and 99 in the extra-urban area.

The night soil buckets are collected in special motor lorries supplied by a Contractor and the contents disposed of at the Cassis and Paul and Virginie Tipping Chambers which connect with the sewerage system.

Pit-Latrines.—In Cassis, Roche Bois and Sainte Croix, pit latrines are used for the disposal of excreta

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

This work performed by the Sanitary Department was quite satisfactory. The refuse is collected daily in motor lorries belonging to Government and is used for the filling of hollows at Roche Bois and Plaine Lauzun.

The Staff consists of one Dump Overseer, seven Sectional Overseers and 143 labourers.

WATER SUPPLY.

There are four sources of water supply in Port Louis *i.e.*

1. *Grand River North West.*—(a) From "La Digue" Dam, the water is conveyed by two water mains known as the Municipal (18 inch pipe) and the Rectification (19 inch pipe) Canals to the Pailles filter beds. The filtered water is then chlorinated by means of a Paterson's chloronome and stored in the Monneron and Signal Mountain reservoirs. The chlorinated water supply is limited to the intra-urban area and is supplied to shipping.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(b) At the spot nearer to the sea than "La Digue" where Dayot Canal starts. This supplies the Cassis District and ends at Redoute Street. The remaining portion up to Pouce Street is dry.

2. *Calebasses River*.—Water impounded by a dam near Bois Marchand Cemetery is brought to the Abattoir, Sainte Croix, Terre Rouge and part of Roche Bois.

3. *Lataniers' Stream*.—The water is conveyed by pipe to Vallée des Prêtres from a dam near the river source.

4. *Mare-aux-Vacoas*.—This water supply reaches Port Louis through an eight inch piping from a reservoir at Petite Rivière and renders available a distribution of approximately one million gallons daily in the town area. It is also supplied to shipping.

Grand River North West and Mare-aux Vacoas are now constant water supplies throughout the day.

MARKETS.

The three markets of the town are under the direct supervision of the Municipality. They have now fallen into a state of disrepair and are no longer fly-proof.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The slaughter-house at Roche Bois is managed by the Municipality and all carcasses are examined by a Veterinary Surgeon.

CEMETERIES.

Two of the three cemeteries belong to the Municipal Corporation ; a third, the Chinese Cemetery, is under the control of the Sanitary Department.

MILK SUPPLY.

The control of milk was conducted by Sanitary Inspectors Louis and Tanguy working together.

The following is a summary of the action taken in this connection :

Number of milk sellers whose milk was tested by the			
Inspectors	...	...	347
Number of samples sent to the Government Analyst			
for examination	...	...	31
Number of samples found genuine	...	...	2
„ „ „ „ sophisticated	...	...	29
„ „ milk sellers cautioned	...	...	5
„ „ contraventions established	...	...	29
„ „ convictions	...	...	24
Imprisonment	...	...	2
Length of time (months)	...	...	1½
Amount of fines	...	...	Rs. 1,782.

L. M. J. R. PILOT,

M.B., B.S. (London) D.T.M. & H. (London).

Medical Officer of Health, Port Louis and Port Health Officer.

20th August, 1937.

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APPENDIX VI.

Report on the Mental Hospital for the Year 1936.

The total number of certified insane persons in the Colony on 31st December, 1936 was 949, compared with 927 on 31st December, 1935.

2. The following table shows the distribution of the 949 certified insane persons in the Colony on 31st December, 1936.

	GENERAL			INDIAN			CHINESE			TOTAL
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
At Mental Hospital ...	194	188	382	205	133	338	15	2	17	737
On probation leave ...	38	42	80	76	36	112	1	1	2	194
On leave under G.N. 239/24 ...	5	8	13	2	3	5	—	—	—	18
Total ...	237	238	475	283	172	455	16	3	19	949

3. The percentage sex-distribution of the 949 certified insane persons was males 56.48 and females 43.52, compared with males 50.73 and females 49.27 for the estimated population of the Island on 31st December, 1936.

4. The following table gives the insane-rates per 10,000 of the population of the Island, calculated on the number of certified insane persons in the Colony on the 31st December, 1936:

	M.	F.	TOTAL
General population ...	40.7	37.0	38.7
Indian population ...	20.4	13.2	16.9
Chinese population ...	25.4	10.5	20.7
Total ...	26.4	20.9	23.7

The above tables show that insanity is more prevalent among males than females. The total insane-rate for the "General" population is more than twice that for Indians. It is interesting to compare the above total insane-rate of 23.7 per 10,000 of the population with that for England and Wales for 1934 which was 37 per 10,000 of the population.

5. The following table gives the estimated population of the Island on December 31st of the years 1924 to 1936, also the total number of certified persons and the total insane-rate per 10,000 of the population of the Island for these years:

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Years	Population of Colony on December 31st.	Total number of certified insane on December 31st.	Insane-rate per 10,000 of population.
1924	... 387,743	686	17.6
1925	... 393,708	700	17.7
1926	... 398,236	719	18.0
1927	... 401,693	729	18.1
1928	... 404,802	748	18.4
1929	... 405,549	759	18.7
1930	... 404,458	833	20.5
1931	... 391,044	834	21.3
1932	... 388,400	855	22.0
1933	... 390,697	895	22.9
1934	... 393,733	926	23.5
1935	... 396,271	927	23.3
1936	... 399,878	949	23.7

The above table shows a slight increase in the insane-rate for 1936 as compared with 1935.

6. *Hospital population.*—There were 740 persons in hospital (males 416, females 324) on 31st December, 1936. Of these, 2 males and 1 female were under interim detention pending a decision as to their mental state ; so that the total number of certified insane persons in hospital on the above date was 737 (males 414, females 323) compared with 718 (males 396, females 322) on the 31st December, 1935. Included in the 737 certified insane were 12 male and 20 female paying patients.

The daily average number resident was 753 (males 425, females 328) compared with 730 for 1935, 724 for 1934, 690 for 1933, 681 for 1932, 680 for 1931, 654 for 1930, 619 for 1929, 612 for 1928 and 1927 and 582 for 1926. The maximum daily number resident during the year was 766 (males 436, females 330) compared with 747 (males 417, females 330).

7. CRIMINAL MENTAL PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	T.
In hospital on 31st December, 1935	15	—	15
Admitted during 1936	5	—	5
Readmitted during 1936 from probation leave	—	—	—
Discharged or dealt with under Art. 60 of Ord. 23/1906	2	—	2
Died during 1936	2	—	2
Remaining on 31st December, 1936...	16	—	16

The 5 criminal mental patients admitted during the year were:

(I). A Chinese, A.....S....., aged 21 charged with killing 2 persons and injuring 4 others. He was found insane before trial and transferred to the Mental hospital. He suffers from cerebral syphilis.

(II). A Creole, S.....C....., aged 31, who showed signs of mental trouble whilst undergoing 10 years' hard labour at the Central Prisons for murder. He is an epileptic.

(III). P.....M....., another Creole aged 24, was found insane at his trial for disturbance. He also is an epileptic.

(IV). F.....K....., aged 50 a Mahomedan, suffers from paraphrenia. He was charged with disturbance and found insane at his trial.

(V). A.....A.....M.....I....., aged 35, a native of Bombay, was arrested for murder. At the preliminary enquiry the Magistrate ordered

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his removal to the Mental Hospital for observation as he appeared to be insane. He has now been certified as a paranoïæ.

8. The following table shows the duration in hospital to 31st December, 1936 of the 737 certified resident patients:

	M.	F.	TOTAL
One year or less ...	65	52	117
Between 1 and 2 years...	34	28	62
„ 2 „ 3 „ ...	28	21	49
„ 3 „ 4 „ ...	21	19	40
„ 4 „ 5 „ ...	13	19	32
„ 5 „ 6 „ ...	21	18	39
„ 6 „ 7 „ ...	17	21	38
„ 7 „ 8 „ ...	21	8	29
„ 8 „ 9 „ ...	14	13	27
„ 9 „ 10 „ ...	13	8	21
„ 10 „ 15 „ ...	81	28	109
„ 15 „ 20 „ ...	22	34	56
„ 20 „ 25 „ ...	22	25	47
„ 25 „ 30 „ ...	17	10	27
Over 30 years ...	25	19	44
Total ...	414	323	737

It will be seen from the above table that more than half of the total number of patients have been in hospital 5 years or more, the prognosis being in the majority of these cases hopeless.

9. ADMISSIONS.

	1935			1936		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1st admissions, certified patients...	42	45	87	60	45	105
2nd admissions certified patients...	10	10	20	10	6	16
3rd admissions, certified patients...	2	2	4	—	2	2
4th admissions, certified patients...	2	—	2	1	1	2
5th admissions, certified patients...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Readmissions from probation leave	39	30	69	39	33	72
Readmissions from leave under G.N. 239/24 ...	55	61	116	53	60	113
Admitted under interim detention, later found not to be proper persons to be kept in hospital and accordingly released ...	31	25	56	20	25	45
Still under interim detention on 31.12.36 ...	7	2	9	2	1	3
Died while under interim detention	2	4	6	1	1	2
Readmitted from Victoria Hospital	3	1	4	1	1	2
Readmitted after escape ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total ...	195	180	375	188	175	363

The above table shows that in 1936 a total of 125 patients (males 71, females 54) was admitted into the Mental Hospital as certified insane, (1st,

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2nd, 3rd and 4th admissions) and are hereunder referred to as direct admissions.

10. Table showing the districts whence came the 125 direct admissions and the insane-rate per 10,000 of the population of such districts:

Districts	No. of direct admissions.	Estimated population of districts on 31st December, 1936.	Insane-rate per 10,000 of population.
Moka ...	17	29,748	5.7
Port Louis ...	28	55,912	5.0
Plaines Wilhems ...	40	103,015	3.8
Grand Port ...	13	48,080	2.7
Savanne ...	7	30,768	2.2
Flacq ...	9	51,232	1.7
Black River ...	2	13,341	1.5
Rivière du Rempart ...	4	32,315	1.2
Pamplemousses ...	4	35,467	1.1
Rodrigues ...	1	—	—
Total	125	399,878	3.1

The above table shows that insanity is on the whole less prevalent in the agricultural, as compared with the urban and residential districts.

11. The following table shows the probable causes of insanity in 81 of the direct admissions:

CAUSES	M.	F.	T.
Heredity, insane ...	19	22	41
Mental stress, prolonged ...	10	7	17
„ „ sudden ...	4	7	11
Alcohol ...	9	—	9
Epilepsy ...	3	3	6
Syphilis ...	5	1	6
Puerperium ...	—	6	6
Lactation ...	—	1	1
Pregnancy ...	—	1	1
Puberty and adolescence ...	—	2	2
Climacteric ...	—	1	1
Senility ...	—	4	4
Privation ...	—	2	2
Phthisis ...	—	2	2
Convulsions ...	1	—	1
Apoplexy ...	1	—	1
Pyelonephritis ...	—	1	1
Anæmia, secondary ...	1	—	1
Cystitis ...	1	—	1
Diabetes Mellitus ...	1	—	1

In examining the above table it should be borne in mind that one or more of the causes enumerated therein may be responsible for the production of the mental illness ; hence the excess of the aggregate of such causes over the number of patients considered.

Heredity, mental stress, epilepsy, alcohol and syphilis are, as usual, prominent etiological factors.

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12. DISCHARGES.

The total number of discharges during the year was 323 as against 327 in 1935. The following table shows the classification of discharges for 1935 and 1936:

				1935			1936		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Discharged, recovered	...	...	...	2	—	2	2	—	2
„ „, relieved	...	...	...	80	58	138	84	65	149
„ „, not improved	...	...	...	2	4	6	—	5	5
Discharged on leave under G.N. 239/24				50	63	113	51	63	114
Alleged mental patients found sane and released	...	...	...	36	25	61	23	25	48
Transferred to Victoria and Civil Hospitals	...	...	...	4	2	6	1	3	4
Escape	...	...	...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total				175	152	327	162	161	323

The percentage of discharges (recovered, relieved, and not improved) to admissions (direct admissions plus readmissions from probation) was 79.2 (males 78.2, females 80.4) as compared with 79.7 (males 87.5, females 71.2) for 1935.

During the year 73 patients (males 43, females 30), out on probation leave, were found cured and finally discharged.

13. DEATHS.

During the year there were 27 deaths (males 14, females 13) as against 44 in 1935, 28 in 1934 and 35 in 1933. Of these, 4 took place within one month of the patients' admission at the Mental Hospital and were mainly due to their poor state of health.

The death-rate, calculated on the daily average number of patients resident was 3.58% (males 3.29%, females 3.96%) compared with 6.02% (males 5.67%, females 6.46%) for 1935. The following table gives the causes of death and the number of deaths from each cause:

CAUSES				M.	F.	T.
Epilepsy	...	...	...	2	2	4
Phthisis	...	...	...	—	3	3
Acute lobar pneumonia	...	...	...	3	—	3
Dysentery	...	...	...	3	—	3
Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	2	—	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1	1	2
Acute mania and cardiac failure	...	...	...	1	—	1
Furunculosis	...	...	...	—	1	1
Senility	...	...	...	—	1	1
Pyelonephritis	...	...	...	—	1	1
Acute nephritis	...	...	...	1	—	1
Acute enteritis	...	...	...	—	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	...	...	...	—	1	1
Chronic gastric ulcer and hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1	—	1
Myocardial degeneration	...	...	...	—	1	1
Cancer of vulva and vagina	...	...	...	—	1	1
Total				14	13	27

Three post-mortem examinations were made.

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14. PREVALENCE OF SICKNESS.

The following table gives the number of cases of physical diseases treated in both infirmaries, the daily average of sick and the sick-rate for the years 1935 and 1936:

	1935			1936		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number of cases treated in infirmaries	116	79	195	130	72	202
Daily average of sick in infirmaries	3.43	3.69	7.12	3.82	2.74	6.5
Sick-rate per cent. calculated on the daily average number of patients in hospitals	0.84	1.13	0.90	0.89	0.83	0.27

15. Table of monthly admissions in the two infirmaries, total stay therein and average stay per patient for the years 1935, 1936:

1935				1936			
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
January ...	13	11	24	January ...	19	17	36
February ...	13	8	21	February ...	21	8	29
March ...	3	10	13	March ...	13	3	16
April ...	13	6	19	April ...	6	8	14
May ...	8	4	12	May ...	9	5	14
June ...	12	6	18	June ...	9	3	12
July ...	7	6	13	July ...	11	4	15
August ...	8	5	13	August ...	9	2	11
September ...	8	6	14	September ...	9	4	13
October ...	8	4	12	October ...	11	3	14
November ...	13	7	20	November ...	11	8	19
December ...	10	6	16	December ...	2	7	9
Total ...	116	79	195	Total ...	130	72	202
Total stay in days ... 1,306 1,355 2,641				Total stay in days ... 1,401 1,006 2,407			
Average stay per patient 11.25 16.89 13.54				Average stay per patient 10.86 13.97 11.97			

The above tables show that physical diseases were less prevalent in 1936 than in 1935.

16. The following table shows the monthly admissions in both infirmaries for the commoner diseases:

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Diseases	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Malaria ...	2	13	3	5	3	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	32
Dysentery, amoebic	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	14
Dysentery— other causes ...	5	—	3	—	2	1	2	—	1	2	7	3	26
Epilepsy ...	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	—	3	—	24
Abscess ...	6	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	16
Influenza ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	7
Chronic nephritis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	6
Phthisis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Ankylostomiasis ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	5
Acute lobar pneumonia ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	5

17. INFECTIOUS AND ALLIED DISEASES.

During the year there were 40 cases of dysentery 14 of which were of the amoebic type. There were no cases of bacillary dysentery. Influenza cases numbered 7 as against 4 in 1395. Malaria accounted for 32 cases as against 22 in 1935. During the year 5 cases of phthisis needed active treatment, 3 of whom died. No patient suffered from the exanthemata.

18. VIOLENCE, ESCAPES ETC.

There were no cases of homicide or suicide. Only one patient escaped but came back by himself four days later.

The number of cases of injury to patients was as follows:

Self inflicted	...	...	1
Inflicted by attendants	...	...	Nil
Inflicted by other patients	...	...	84
Accidental	...	...	130

The accidental injuries were mostly due to falls during epileptic fits. The above injuries were of a trivial nature, except:

(I) A simple fracture of the right radius caused by a blow from another patient ;

(II) a dislocated shoulder caused by a fall during a fit of excitement ;

(III) a dislocated elbow due to the patient's being pushed down by another ;

(IV) a simple fracture of the lower jaw in a general paralytic. The cause of the injury could not be ascertained.

Members of the staff were injured by patients on 35 occasions but in no case was the injury of a serious nature.

19. Table showing the classification of the 737 certified patients in hospital on 31st December, 1936, according to the types of mental diseases:

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TYPES OF MENTAL DISEASES			M.	F.	T.
Primary dementia	...	...	89	43	132
Senile dementia	...	...	5	6	11
Terminal dementia	...	...	118	91	209
Amentia with epilepsy	...	...	17	10	27
Amentia without epilepsy	...	...	23	12	35
Mania, recent	...	...	17	19	36
„ , recurrent	...	...	7	8	15
„ , chronic	...	...	6	21	27
Melancholia, recent	...	...	21	8	29
„ , chronic	...	...	11	8	19
Alternating insanity	...	...	9	36	45
Paranoia	...	...	6	—	6
Paraphrenia	...	...	14	17	31
Non-systematised delusional insanity	...	...	15	8	23
Acute confusional insanity	...	...	—	1	1
Epileptic insanity	...	...	38	32	70
General paralysis of the insane	...	...	6	1	7
Moral insanity	...	...	3	1	4
Insanity with gross brain lesions	...	...	8	1	9
Undiagnosed	...	...	1	—	1

20. OCCUPATIONAL TREATMENT.

During the year a daily average of 66 patients, mostly Indians, attended to the vegetable gardens. All the laundry work of the hospital was done by female patients and this, together with ward work, darning, the upkeep of the hospital grounds and piggery, mattress-making, carpentry and the manufacture of the hospital tinware, gave employment daily to an average of 218 male and 146 female patients. The estimated value of work done by patients during the year, including institution garden produce, was Rs. 16,369.50, compared with Rs. 16,327.53 for 1935.

21. RESTRAINT AND SECLUSION.

During the year, mechanical restraint (strait-jacket) was resorted to in the case of 7 females, and seclusion in the case of 4 males and 2 females. The greatest duration, in any single instance, for mechanical restraint or seclusion, was 5 hours.

22. RECREATION.

During 1936, the Police Band played eleven times at the hospital. Eleven cinematograph performances were given as well as two treats consisting of cakes, fruit, lemonade and other delicacies. Gramophone music is played during the week and always on Sundays. Cards, draughts, dominoes, chess and loto are favourite games. A few of the male patients play football on the hospital grounds. French and English papers and periodicals were sent us by people interested in the welfare of the patients but the numbers received were far below our requirements. Special thanks are due to the local branch of Toc H for their gifts of cigarettes.

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23. COST OF MAINTENANCE.

ITEM FOR THE PERIOD 1.7.35 TO 30.6.36.						Rs.	C.
Provisions, fuel and light, not including institution garden produce	...	...	...	...	...	85,757.23	
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...	...	97,170.59	
Clothing, bedding, uniforms and washing requisites	...	...	...	...	...	16,342.76	
Drugs, dressings, surgical instruments, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	667.48	
Implements, stores, sundries...	...	...	...	...	...	1,956.27	
Fees for District Commissioners of Lunacy	...	...	...	...	...	1,900.00	
Fees for member of Central Board	...	...	...	...	...	240.00	
Recreation for patients	...	...	...	...	...	778.73	
Telephone, rental and calls	...	...	...	...	...	151.33	
Travelling and transport	...	...	...	...	...	539.92	
						205,504.31	
Less fees from private patients	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 10,372.08	
Less sale price of pigs	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,670.00	
						Less	...
							12,042.08
Net total expenditure						...	193,462.23
Average weekly cost per head						...	5.02

24. The following table gives the net total expenditure, the daily average number of patients in hospital and the average weekly cost per head for the financial years 1926-27 to 1935-36:

Financial years.		Net total expenditure.	Daily average number of patients in hospital.		Average weekly cost per head.	
		Rs.			Rs.	
1926-27	...	245,637.69	...	601	...	7.86
1927-28	...	256,831.02	...	623	...	7.92
1928-29	...	249,134.07	...	606	...	7.90
1929-30	...	226,910.87	...	637	...	6.85
1930-31	...	219,809.08	...	674	...	6.27
1931-32	...	198,170.07	...	681	...	5.59
1932-33	...	183,883.90	...	688	...	5.14
1933-34	...	182,195.68	...	702	...	4.94
1934-35	...	183,056.97	...	733	...	4.80
1935-36	...	193,462.23	...	740	...	5.02

The above table shows an increase in the weekly cost per head as well as of the net total expenditure. The latter is partly due to a reduction of about Rs. 2,500 in the hospital fees received for private patients and to an increase in personal emoluments as a result of the employment of extra staff the two newly-built wards.

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25. STAFF.

The staff of the hospital consists of:-

- 1 Medical Superintendent.
- 1 Medical Officer.
- 1 Steward and Accountant who also acts as Head Male Nurse.
- 1 Dispenser and Storekeeper.
- 1 Matron.
- 1 Assistant Matron.
- 4 Male Nurses.
- 8 Male Attendants.
- 9 Female Nurses.
- 1 Gatekeeper.
- 1 Seamstress.
- 69 Male Servants.
- 53 Female Servants.

During the year the personnel was increased by 1 female Nurse and 8 female servants, as extra staff for the two newly-built wards.

On 10th February, 1936, Mr. O. E. Isidore was appointed male Attendant, vice Mr. J. L. Lebrasse. Mr. Isidore resigned on 30th June, 1936 and was replaced by Mr. G. H. W. Howett on 4th July, 1936.

Nurse B. Migale also resigned on 30th June, 1936 and was replaced by Miss M. I. T. Olivier on 4th July, 1936.

Nurse F. Boi was promoted to the new post at Rs. 900-75-1,200 p.a. and her former post was filled by Miss M. J. E. Dorval on 14th September, 1936.

26. ACCOMMODATION.

The female cells are still very much overcrowded, but steps will shortly be taken to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The female infirmary, too, needs urgent attention. During the year two female dormitories were built, each holding about 40 patients.

27. VISITS.

On 23rd September, 1936, His Lordship the Bishop of Mauritius visited the hospital. During the year the Central Board of Commissioners of Lunacy held 12 monthly meetings and on each occasion visited the Hospital. Apart from his monthly visits with the Central Board, the Honourable Medical Director also called at the hospital on twelve other occasions.

Two Boards of Survey were held and our accounts and stores were checked 11 times by an Audit clerk. No irregularities were found.

28. RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

During the year Mass was said on 12 occasions. There were also 2 Church of England services. An average of 40 patients attended each Roman Catholic service and 7 each Anglican service.

29. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Honourable Medical Director and the members of the Central Board of Commissioners of Lunacy for their valuable help and advice. I must also thank the staff of this Institution for their steady co-operation and assistance.

J. D. DYSON, M.B., B.S., Lond. ; D.P.M.

23rd February, 1937.

Medical Superintendent Mental Hospital.

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APPENDIX VII.

Annual Report on the Leper Hospital for the Year 1936.

Below is given in tabular form the admissions, discharges and deaths for the year 1936.

			Males	Females
Remaining on 1.1.36	...	...	36	13
Admissions during the year	...	...	8	1
		Total	44	14
Deaths	...	...	6	—
Discharges	...	...	2	1
Remaining on 31.12.36	...	...	36	13

ADMISSIONS.

Of the eight male patients, one came from Rodrigues to be admitted for treatment, on his own application ; one case is that of a jesuit missionary of Belgian nationality who contracted the disease in India and whose condition was first recognized in Paris in 1926 ; a third case concerns an Indian immigrant who has been in this country for 40 years.

The remaining cases are as follows :—

- (i) a former patient (N_3) re-admitted for trophic ulcers ;
- (ii) an out-patient (N_1) who was taken in for pleurisy with effusion and who put in six months' stay ;
- (iii) an old standing nerve case (N_3) who has recently developed cutaneous lesions (C_2).
- (iv) a nerve case (N_2) of eight years duration.
- (v) a cutaneous case of eleven years duration who died shortly after admission from chronic peritonitis.

The female patient is an old lady who, shortly before admission, had noticed the appearance of patches on her body and on her face. The patches were spreading and increasing in number. She is probably an old case with recent reactivation. She remained under observation and treatment for ten months and was discharged as her lesions had remained quiescent and stationary for the last six months of her stay.

DEATHS.

The causes were :

- Pneumonia (2).
- Chronic bronchitis and heart failure (1).
- Exhaustion, Toxæmia (1).
- Gangrene of foot(1).
- Chronic peritonitis (1).

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DISCHARGES.

Two male patients and one female patient were discharged during the year. Of the male, one is a nerve case (N_1) discharged as cured. The second is also a (N_1) case who was admitted for pleurisy with effusion complicated by profuse hæmoptysis. He was discharged after six months' stay. He had gained Kgs 16 in weight.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A statement is annexed giving brief notes on each patient remaining in hospital at the close of the year.

During the period under review, an examination of stools of the patients was conducted to ascertain the prevalence of hookworm. On the female side 100% with 36% heavy infestation were recorded. The figures for males were 85 and 30 respectively. Treatment by carbon tetrachloride has resulted in noteworthy all round improvement.

The presence in our midst of a jesuit missionary affected with leprosy is a distinct gain to his fellow sufferers, the other inmates of the Leper Hospital.

The Reverend Father, although severely affected and almost completely blind is yet endowed with considerable vigour and energy. Thanks to his initiative, the patients have given several amateur theatrical performances which although not of a high standard, were well rendered and interesting. The moral influence exerted by the Reverend Father is all to the good, and his action has tended to increase the moral tone of the Institution.

LEPROSY BOARD.

The Leprosy Board met on four occasions and recommended the admission of four patients.

VISITORS.

His Excellency the Governor visited the Leper Hospital on the 22.12.36. His Lordship the Bishop of Mauritius with members of Toc H gave us a surprise call on the 30.12.36, whilst the Police Band was giving its annual performance. The Director of the Medical and Health Department visited the Hospital on the 21.8.36.

H. ANDRÉ,

*Medical Superintendent, Leper Hospital and
Government Medical Officer, Pamplémousses.*

8th February, 1937.

STATEMENT SHOWING CONDITION, PROGRESS AND OTHER DATA OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT ON 31.12.36.

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No.	Name	Sex	Age	Duration of disease	Type of disease	Progress	Prognosis	REMARKS
1.	E.H.	Male	38	14 years	C ₂ N ₂	Nil	Poor	Has had reactions during year.
2.	D.R.	Male	31	12 "	N ₃	Stationary	Disease arrested	.....
3.	N.G.	Male	42	24 "	N ₃	do.	do.	.....
4.	L.R.	Male	43	26 "	N ₃	do.	do.	Is a cripple.
5.	A.B.	Male	43	17 "	N ₂	do.	do.	Was a former C ₃ case. Skin negative now.
6.	S.B.	Male	76	Unknown	N ₃	do.	do.	.....
7.	N.B.	Male	64	Unknown	N ₃	do.	do.	Is a cripple.
8.	J.L.	Male	35	21 years	N ₃	do.	do.	.....
9.	G.H.	Male	71	20 "	N ₃	do.	do.	Active in spite of age and trophic changes.
10.	O.B.	Male	42	9 "	N ₂	do.	do.	Was a former C ₃ case. Has been bacteriologically negative for last two years. Shows trophic ulcers not incompatible with useful activity. Only one limb affected.
11.	E.V.	Male	67	23 "	N ₂	do.	do.	A former C ₃ case. Disabled by elephantiasis of both legs.
12.	A.M.	Male	42	24 "	N ₂	do.	do.	.....
13.	K.B.	Male	47	23 "	N ₂	do.	do.	A N ₂ case who showed cutaneous manifestations in a reaction. Is now bacteriologically negative.
14.	R.J.	Male	57	22 "	N ₂	do.	do.	Shows mental changes.
15.	E.S.	Male	44	10 "	N ₃	do.	do.	Is cured and is awaiting discharge.
16.	L.P.R.	Male	24	7 "	Cured	...	...	Has no disability. A former C ₃ case.
17.	L.N.R.	Male	22	6 "	N ₂	Stationary	Disease arrested	Brother of 16 above.
18.	R.R.	Male	35	17 "	C ₂ N ₂	Slow	Poor	Has progressed somewhat during year.
19.	I. P.	Male	17	11 "	Cured	...	...	Is blind.
20.	M.R.	Male	25	14 "	C ₂	Slight	Fair	Has shown satisfactory progress.
21.	V.M.	Male	38	14 "	N ₂	Good	Good	A former C ₃ case. Is now bacteriologically negative. Slight deformity. No disability.

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No.	Name Initials	Sex	Age	Duration of disease	Type of disease	Progress	Prognosis	REMARKS
22.	E.G.	Male	39	19 "	C ₂ N ₂	Slow	Fair	A former N ₂ case now showing cutaneous manifestations of face and elbows. Condition of face has shown slight improvement.
23.	R.C.	Male	17	6 "	C ₂	Good	Good	A former C ₃ case progressing slowly.
24.	B.J.	Male	27	? "	C ₂ N ₂	Satisfactory	Fair	Is probably a case of longer duration than he admits. A former N ₂ case, he has for the last 4 years shown cutaneous manifestations on re-actions. No reaction during year.
25.	R.A.	Male	34	? 6 "	N ₃	Satisfactory	Fair	A former patient re-admitted for trophic ulcers.
26.	A.B.	Male	30	3 "	N ₁	Good	Good	Is cured.
27.	R.C.	Male	21	9 "	C ₂	Good	Good	A former C ₂ case who was apparently cured. Relapsed 6 years later with C ₃ lesions. Has had a series of reactions, but during latter part of year has been free from reactions.
28.	A.L.	Male	4	2½ "	Cured	...	...	Child of No. 42.
29.	C.L.	Male	47	8 "	C ₁	Good	Good	A former C ₃ case who has shown considerable improvement. Is almost disease-free.
30.	R.L.	Male	78	23 "	N ₃	Stationary	Disease arrested	Is active in spite of old age and mutilations.
31.	J.E.	Male	21	4 "	C ₂	Satisfactory	Good	A new case from Rodrigues. Has been handicapped by attacks of malaria. Is getting acclimatized. Ought to do well when once started on the road to improvement.
32.	R.F.L.	Male	57	10 "	C ₃	Satisfactory	Fair	An admission. Eyesight poor. Otherwise prognosis not bad. Progress satisfactory.

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No.	Name Initials	Sex	Age	Duration of disease	Type of disease	Progress	Prognosis	REMARKS
33.	B.P.	Male	41	18	N ₃	Stationary	Disease arrested	.....
34.	G.C.	Male	58	? 2	N ₂	Stationary	Disease arrested	Is a case of longer duration than he admits or is aware of. A new case.
35.	W.M.	Male	33	8	N ₃	do.	do.	Admitted during last half year for destitution and trophic changes.
36.	R.D.	Male	42	? 1	C ₂ N ₂	Slight	Fair	Admitted during quarter of year. Is an old standing nerve case who has shown cutaneous manifestations during last year or so. Ought to do well.
37.	J.B.	Female	74	12	N ₃	Stationary	Disease arrested	.....
38.	H.B.	Female	57	8	N ₂	Good	do.	A former C ₃ case. Skin completely negative now. Slight trophic changes.
39.	L.J.	Female	74	10	C ₂	Stationary	Poor	Old patient liable to frequent reactions.
40.	L.D.	Female	52	21	N ₃	do.	Disease arrested	.....
41.	M.M.	Female	37	17	N ₃	do.	do.	.....
42.	E.L.	Female	26	15	Cured	Good	Good	Is apparently cured. Has been bacteriologically negative during last half year.
43.	N.P.	Female	34	19	N ₂	Good	Disease arrested	Is awaiting discharge.
44.	R.L.M.	Female	40	4	C ₁ N ₂	Good	Good	Is making rapid progress towards complete resolution of cutaneous lesions.
45.	O.D.	Female	30	4	C ₂	Good	Good	Very favourable case. Ought to clear up completely. Has been under treatment for 27 months.
46.	E.V.	Female	4	—	...	...	...	Hydrocephalic child of No. 45. Not affected with leprosy.
47.	G.A.	Female	81	26	N ₃	Stationary	Disease arrested	.....
48.	D.L.	Female	50	12	N ₃	do.	do.	.....
49.	R.B.	Female	44	24	N ₂	do.	do.	.....

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Report of the Radiologist for the Year 1936.

During the year, 1,471 Radiographs were taken at Victoria Hospital and 760 cases of screening of chest and gastro- intestinal tract were done at Moka Hospital. The X ray department at Victoria Hospital is being gradually brought up to date, the standard Coolidge tubes are being replaced by self-protected tubes ; two " Goliath " 6 K.W. tubes are now in use and are giving every satisfaction.

The Electro-therapeutic section continues working to full capacity, here again obsolete and broken down apparatus are being replaced, a Pantostat from Shall & Son is proving very helpful.

The motor generator at Moka Hospital after years of useful life is nearing its end. The X ray department at the Civil Hospital is not functioning at present, the new plant is installed but the furniture and other details of such a department are not yet completed, it is hoped that on Dr. Pierre's return from study leave, the department will work full time. The Assistant Radiologist left for Edinburgh in May. He proposes to take the Diploma in Radiology of that University and we have no doubt that he will be succesful.

W. R. DUPRÉ

Radiologist.

29th August, 1937.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

APPENDIX IX

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS (IN PATIENTS) FOR THE YEAR 1936

DISEASES					Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936
						Admis- sions	Deaths		
1.— <i>Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases</i>									
1. Enteric Group—									
(a)	Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	8	35	16	43	—
(b)	Paratyphoid A.	...	...	...	—	2	—	2	—
(c)	Paratyphoid B.	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	Type not defined	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Typhus	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Relapsing Fever	..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Undulant Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
5. Malaria—									
(a)	Tertian	...	...	...	9	1,837	31	1,846	23
(b)	Quartan	...	...	...	4	198	5	202	3
(c)	Aestivo-autumnal	...	..	...	—	41	5	41	1
(d)	Cachexia	...	...	...	9	759	48	768	11
(e)	Blackwater	...	...	...	1	27	9	28	—
(f)	Unclassified	...	...	...	5	186	7	191	—
6.	Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
6a.	Rat bite fever	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—
7.	Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	1	4	—	5	—
8.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	12	—	12	—
10.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	13	2	13	1
11.	Influenza	...	...	...	2	598	15	600	7
12.	Miliary Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Mumps	...	...	...	—	4	—	4	—
14.	Cholera	...	...	..	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Epidemic diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
16. Dysentery—									
(a)	Amœbic	...	...	...	3	460	11	463	8
(b)	Bacillary	...	...	...	4	264	31	268	4
(c)	Undefined or due to other causes	...	...	...	3	135	10	138	1
17. Plague—									
(a)	Bubonic	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	Pneumonic	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	Septicæmic	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	Undefined	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
18. Yellow Fever									
Total carried forward					49	4,576	190	4,625	59

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936
		Admis- sions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	49	4,576	190	4,625	59
<i>I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases— (Contd.)</i>					
19. Spirochætosis					
ictero-hæmorrhagica ...	—	—	—	—	—
20. Leprosy ...	—	—	—	—	—
21. Erysipelas ...	—	72	8	72	3
22. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
23. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—
24. Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—
25. Other Epidemic Diseases—					
(a) Rubeola (German Measles) ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Varicella (Chicken-pox) ...	—	3	—	3	—
(c) Kala-azar ...	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Phlebotomus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Dengue ...	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Epidemic Dropsy ...	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Yaws ...	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Trypanosomiasis ...	—	—	—	—	—
26. Glanders ...	—	—	—	—	—
27. Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—
28. Rabies ...	—	—	—	—	—
29. Tetanus ...	1	55	24	56	—
30. Mycosis ...	—	—	—	—	—
31. Tuberculosis Pulmonary and Pharyngeal ...	11	465	67	476	15
32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges or Central Nervous System ..	—	2	1	2	—
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestine or Peritoneum ...	1	17	3	18	—
34. Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column ...	2	8	—	10	—
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints ..	—	16	—	16	2
36. Tuberculosis of other organs—					
(a) Skin or Subcutaneous Tissue (Lupus) ...	1	6	—	7	—
(b) Bones ...	—	7	—	7	—
(c) Lymphatic System ...	—	15	—	15	—
(d) Genito-Urinary ...	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Other Organs ...	1	13	—	14	—
37. Tuberculosis disseminated—					
(a) Acute ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Chronic ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward ...	66	5,255	293	5,321	79

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936
		Admis- sions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	66	5,255	293	5,321	79
I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases—(Contd).					
38. Syphilis—					
(a) Primary	1	32	1	33	1
(b) Secondary	3	38	—	41	—
(c) Tertiary	1	92	2	93	4
(d) Hereditary	—	22	—	22	1
(e) Period not indicated ...	3	11	—	14	—
39. Soft Chancre	8	124	—	132	3
40. A—Gonorrhœa and its compli- cations	5	188	—	193	7
B—Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia ...	2	8	—	10	—
C—Gonorrhœal arthritis	2	51	1	53	—
D—Gonorrhœal Venereum	—	2	—	2	—
41. Septicæmia	1	19	13	20	—
42. Other Infectious Diseases—					
(a) Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Filariasis	1	47	1	48	—
II.—General Diseases not mentioned above					
43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	—	4	2	4	—
44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver ..	—	27	12	27	—
45. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	—	17	1	17	—
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the female Genital Organs ..	2	88	7	90	2
47. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast	1	16	—	17	—
48. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Skin	—	23	1	23	—
49. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified	—	12	—	12	—
50. Tumours non-malignant	1	50	2	51	—
51. Acute Rheumatism	1	98	—	99	2
52. Chronic Rheumatism	3	147	—	150	4
53. Scurvy (including Barlow's Disease)					
54. Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—
55. Beri-Beri	—	27	—	27	7
56. Rickets	—	2	—	2	—
Total carried forward ...	101	6,402	336	6,503	110

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936
		Admis- sions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	101	6,402	336	6,503	110
II.— <i>General Diseases not mentioned above—(Contd.)</i>					
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)...	2	96	7	98	2
58. Anæmia—					
(a) Pernicious	1	77	28	78	—
(b) Other Anæmias and Chlo- roses	5	417	27	422	1
59. Diseases of the Pituitary Body ...	—	—	—	—	—
60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland—					
(a) Exophthalmic Goitre ...	—	1	—	1	—
(b) Other Diseases of the Thyroid Glands, Myxœdema	—	2	—	2	—
61. Diseases of the Para-Thyroid Glands	—	—	—	—	—
62. Diseases of the Thymus	—	—	—	—	—
63. Diseases of the Supra-Renal Glands	—	—	—	—	—
64. Diseases of the Spleen	—	36	—	36	—
65. Leukœmia—					
(a) Leukœmia	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Hodgkin's Disease	—	—	—	—	—
66. Alcoholism	—	19	—	19	—
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances (lead, mercury, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—
68. Chronic poisoning by organic substances (Morphia, Cocaine, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—
69. Other General Diseases—					
Auto-intoxication	—	3	2	3	—
Purpura-Hæmorrhagica ...	—	5	—	5	—
Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Insipidus	—	4	—	4	—
Unclassified	—	20	2	20	—
III.— <i>Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses</i>					
70. Encephalitis (not including En- cephalitis Lethargica)	—	10	1	10	—
71. Meningitis (not including Tubercu- lous Meningitis or Cerebro- spinal Meningitis)	1	20	11	21	—
Total carried forward ...	110	7,112	414	7,222	113

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936
		Admis- sions	Deaths		
Brought forward ..	110	7,112	414	7,222	113
III.— <i>Affections of the Nervous System and organs of the senses—(Contd.)</i>					
72. Locomotor Ataxia	—	1	—	1	—
73. Other affections of the Spinal Cord...	—	1	—	1	—
74. Apoplexy—					
(a) Hæmorrhage	—	39	21	39	1
(b) Embolism	—	2	—	2	—
(c) Thrombosis	—	21	4	21	—
75. Paralysis—					
(a) Hemiplegia	3	51	1	54	—
(b) Other Paralyzes	—	27	1	27	2
76. General Paralysis of the Insane ...	—	—	—	—	—
77. Other forms of Mental Alienation .	—	9	1	9	—
78. Epilepsy	1	74	4	75	—
79. Eclampsia, Convulsions (non- puerperal) 5 years over	—	14	8	14	—
80. Infantile convulsions	—	6	3	6	—
81. Chorea	—	5	—	5	—
82. A—Hysteria	—	19	—	19	—
B—Neuritis	—	40	—	40	—
C—Neurasthenia	—	6	—	6	—
D—Vertigo	—	6	—	6	—
E—Neuralgia	—	5	—	5	—
83. Cerebral softening	—	1	—	1	—
84. Other affections of the Nervous Sys- tem, such as paralysis Agitans, etc.	—	83	1	83	—
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision—					
(a) Diseases of the eye	7	200	—	207	2
(b) Conjunctivitis	—	59	—	59	—
(c) Cataract	—	65	—	65	—
(d) Tumours of the eye	2	2	—	4	—
(e) Other affections of the eye ...	8	292	—	300	4
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus	4	116	1	120	2
IV.— <i>Affections of the Circulatory System</i>					
87. Pericarditis	—	4	3	4	—
88. Acute Endocarditis or Myocarditis...	—	6	—	6	—
89. Angina Pectoris	—	3	—	3	—
Total carried forward ...	135	8,269	462	8,404	124

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936
		Admis- sions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	135	8,269	462	8,404	124
IV.— <i>Affections of the Circulatory System</i> —(Contd.)					
90. Other Diseases of the Heart—					
(a) Valvular—					
Mitral	4	96	17	100	—
Aortic	—	10	2	10	—
Tricuspid	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Myocarditis	4	63	24	67	3
(c) Unclassified	—	60	22	60	—
91. Diseases of the Arteries—					
(a) Aneurism	—	5	—	5	—
(b) Arterio-Sclerosis	2	36	3	38	—
(c) Other Diseases	—	4	1	4	—
92. Embolism or Thrombosis (non-cerebral)	—	5	4	5	—
93. Diseases of the Veins—					
Hæmorrhoids	5	199	1	204	—
Varicose Veins	—	5	—	5	—
Phlebitis	—	6	—	6	—
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System—					
Lymphangitis... ..	3	54	—	57	3
Lymphadenitis, Bubo (non-specific)	2	197	—	199	—
95. Hæmorrhage of undetermined cause	—	11	—	11	—
96. Other affections of the Circulatory System	1	35	2	36	—
V.— <i>Affections of the Respiratory System</i>					
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages—					
Adenoids	—	8	—	8	—
Polypus	—	19	—	19	—
Rhinitis	—	6	—	6	—
Coryza... ..	—	4	—	4	—
Unclassified	—	22	—	22	—
98. Affections of the Larynx—					
Laryngitis	1	7	1	8	—
99. Bronchitis—					
(a) Acute	5	374	11	379	5
(b) Chronic	4	433	21	437	—
Total carried forward ...	166	9,928	571	10,094	135

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936
		Admi- sions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	166	9,928	571	10,094	135
<i>V.—Affections of the Respiratory System—(Contd.)</i>					
100. Broncho-Pneumonia . . .	—	147	46	147	1
101. Pneumonia—					
(a) Lobar	4	422	113	426	5
(b) Unclassified	5	61	11	66	2
102. Pleurisy, Emphysema . . .	2	108	7	110	—
103. Congestion of the Lungs . . .	—	8	1	8	1
104. Gangrene of the Lungs . . .	—	8	—	8	—
105. Asthma	5	265	5	270	4
106. Pulmonary Emphysema . . .	—	24	3	24	—
107. Other affections of the Lungs—					
Pulmonary Spirochætosis . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified	1	27	—	28	—
<i>VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System</i>					
108. A—Diseases of teeth or gums—					
Caries, Pyorrhœa, etc.	3	150	—	153	3
B—Other affections of the Mouth—					
Stomatitis	—	33	4	33	—
Glossitis, etc.	—	3	1	3	—
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils—					
Tonsillitis	2	145	1	147	—
Pharyngitis	—	6	—	6	—
Other affections	—	7	1	7	—
110. Affections of the Œsophagus . . .	—	3	—	3	—
111. Ulcer of the Stomach	2	38	12	40	—
111a. Ulcer of the Duodenum	2	105	5	107	—
112. Other affections of the Stomach—					
Gastritis	—	99	2	99	—
Dyspepsia, etc.	3	337	—	340	1
113. Diarrhœa and Enteritis—					
Under two years	1	120	20	121	4
114. Diarrhœa and Enteritis—					
Two years and over	6	477	66	483	3
Colitis	1	31	1	32	—
Ulceration	—	1	—	1	—
114a Sprue	1	1	—	2	—
115. Ankylostomiasis	24	2,114	61	2,138	39
Total carried forward . . .	228	14,668	931	14,896	198

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936
		Admis- sions	Deaths		
Brought forward	288	14,668	931	14,896	198
VI.— <i>Diseases of the Digestive System</i> —(Contd.)					
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites—	—	4	—	4	—
(a) Cestodia (Tænia)	—	4	—	4	—
(b) Trematoda (Flukes)	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Nematoda (other than ankylostoma)—	—	—	—	—	—
Ascaris	—	160	5	160	1
Trichocephalus dispar	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinia	—	—	—	—	—
Dracunculus	—	2	—	2	—
Strongylus	—	4	—	4	—
Oxyuris	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Coccidia	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Other parasites	—	15	1	15	—
(f) Unclassified	—	13	—	13	—
117. Appendicitis	—	207	—	207	2
118. Hernia	2	170	2	172	1
119. A—Affections of the Anus, Fistula, etc.	1	98	1	99	1
B—Other affections of the Intestines—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteroptosis	—	5	—	5	—
Constipation	—	50	—	50	1
Unclassified	—	18	9	18	2
120. Acute yellow atrophy of the Liver.	—	—	—	—	—
121. Hydatid of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Alcoholic	—	2	—	2	—
(b) Other forms	1	98	10	99	—
123. Biliary Calculus	—	14	—	14	—
124. Other affections of the Liver—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess...	—	14	1	14	1
Hepatitis	1	120	6	121	2
Cholecystitis	2	103	1	105	—
Jaundice	2	51	2	53	—
125. Diseases of the Pancreas	—	3	1	3	—
126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause)	—	16	11	16	—
127. Other affections of the Digestive System	7	190	8	197	17
Total carried forward	244	16,029	989	16,273	226

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936
		Admis- sions	Deaths		
Brought forward ..	244	16,029	989	16,273	226
VII.— <i>Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Venereal)</i>					
128. Acute Nephritis	4	221	41	225	6
129. Chronic Nephritis	2	198	30	200	1
130. A—Chyluria	—	—	—	—	—
B—Schistosomiasis	—	45	—	45	—
131. Other affections—	2	14	1	16	—
Pyelitis, etc.	—	45	4	45	2
132. Urinary Calculus	—	24	1	24	—
133. Diseases of the Bladder—					
Cystitis	—	132	1	132	—
Unclassified	—	49	3	49	—
134. Diseases of the Urethra—					
(a) Stricture	4	62	—	66	—
(b) Other	1	78	3	79	—
135. Diseases of the Prostate—					
Hypertrophy	—	5	3	5	—
Prostatitis	—	19	2	19	—
136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man—					
Epididymitis	—	6	—	6	—
Orchitis	—	116	—	116	1
Hydrocœle	2	226	—	228	—
Ulcer of Penis... ..	1	35	—	36	1
Unclassified	—	73	1	73	—
137. Cysts or other affections (non- malignant) Tumours of the Ovaries	—	20	1	20	—
138. Salpingitis	1	97	1	98	—
138a. Abscess of the Pelvis	—	12	2	12	—
139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant)	—	24	—	24	—
140. Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puer- peral)	1	21	—	22	—
141. A—Metritis	—	25	—	25	—
B—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs—					
Displacements of Uterus ..	—	50	1	50	—
Menorrhagia	—	40	—	40	—
Amenorrhœa	—	14	—	14	—
Dysmenorrhœa	—	9	—	9	—
Leucorrhœa	1	65	—	66	—
Fibroma of Uterus	—	8	—	8	—
Unclassified	1	52	—	53	—
Total carried forward ...	264	17,814	1,084	18,078	237

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936
		Admis- sions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	264	17,814	1,084	18,078	237
VII.— <i>Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Venereal)</i> —(Contd.)					
142. Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal)—					
Mastitis	—	24	—	24	—
Abscess	4	275	—	279	5
VIII.— <i>Puerperal State</i>					
143. A—Normal Labour	17	1,033	—	1,050	6
B—Accidents of Pregnancy—					
(a) Abortion	2	116	—	118	—
(b) Ectopic Gestation	—	1	—	1	—
(c) Other accidents of Pregnancy...	11	616	27	627	2
144. Puerperal Hæmorrhage	—	1	1	1	—
145. Other accidents of Parturition ...	1	45	8	46	—
146. Puerperal Septicæmia	—	23	7	23	1
147. Phlegmasia Dolens	—	4	—	4	—
148. Puerperal Eclampsia	—	8	1	8	—
149. Sequelæ of Labour	—	—	—	—	—
150. Puerperal affections of the Breast...	—	—	—	—	—
IX.— <i>Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues</i>					
151. Gangrene	3	59	16	62	5
152. Boil—	—	24	1	24	—
Carbuncle	1	122	1	124	—
153. Abscess—	54	1,505	35	1,559	63
Whitlow	—	59	—	59	—
Cellulitis	10	759	8	769	19
Unclassified	4	88	—	92	—
154. A—Tinea	—	—	—	—	—
B—Scabies	9	267	—	276	5
155. Other Diseases of the Skin—					
Erythema	—	—	—	—	—
Urticaria	—	18	—	18	—
Eczema	3	139	—	142	1
Herpes	—	2	—	2	—
Psoriasis	—	25	—	25	1
Elephantiasis	—	12	—	12	—
Myiasis	1	19	2	20	—
Chigoes	—	—	—	—	—
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified	10	350	1	360	5
Total carried forward ...	394	23,409	1,192	23,803	350

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936
		Admis- sions	Deaths		
Brought forward ..	394	23,409	1,192	23,803	350
<i>X—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tuberculous)</i>					
156. Diseases of Bones—					
Osteitis	1	61	—	62	—
157. Diseases of Joints—					
Arthritis	4	176	2	180	4
Synovitis	—	44	—	44	1
158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion	1	97	2	98	1
<i>XI—Malformations</i>					
159. Malformations—					
Hydrocephalus	—	1	—	1	—
Hypospadias	—	—	—	—	—
Spina Bifida, etc. ..	—	2	—	2	—
Unclassified	—	39	4	39	2
<i>XII—Diseases of Infancy</i>					
160. Congenital Debility	—	71	48	71	—
161. Premature Birth	—	65	36	65	—
162. Other affections of Infancy ...	—	8	3	8	1
163. Infant neglect (infants of three months or over)	—	2	1	2	1
<i>XIII—Affections of Old Age</i>					
164. Senility—	—	67	9	67	—
Senile Dementia, etc.	1	27	3	28	3
<i>XIV—Affections produced by External Causes</i>					
165. Suicide by Poisoning	—	14	5	14	—
166. Corrosive Poisoning (intentional)	—	5	—	5	—
167. Suicide by Gas Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—
168. Suicide by Hanging or Strangula- tion	—	1	—	1	—
Total carried forward ...	401	24,089	1,305	24,490	363

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936
		Admis- sions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	401	24,089	1,305	24,490	363
XIV — <i>Affections produced by External Causes—(Contd.)</i>					
169. Suicide by Drowning ...	—	3	—	3	—
170. Suicide by Firearms ...	—	—	—	—	—
171. Suicide by cutting or stabbing Instruments ...	—	1	—	1	—
172. Suicide by jumping from a height	—	—	—	—	—
173. Suicide by crushing ...	—	—	—	—	—
174. Other Suicides ...	—	—	—	—	—
175. Food Poisoning— Botulism ...	—	8	—	8	—
176. Attacks of poisonous animals— Insect Bite ...	—	—	—	—	—
177. Other accidental Poisonings ...	—	14	—	14	—
178. Burns (by fire) ...	4	89	19	93	—
179. Burns (other than by fire) ...	—	25	2	25	1
180. Suffocation (accidental) ...	—	—	—	—	—
181. Poisoning by Gas (accidental) ...	—	—	—	—	—
182. Drowning (accidental) ...	—	—	—	—	—
183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted) ...	1	7	—	8	—
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing Instruments) ...	9	666	10	675	1
185. Wounds (by fall) ...	1	173	6	174	4
186. Wounds (in mines or quarries) ...	—	—	—	—	—
187. Wounds (by machinery) ...	—	45	2	45	1
188. Wounds (by crushing <i>e.g.</i> railway accidents, etc.) ...	1	179	7	180	3
189. Injuries inflicted by animals, Bites, Kicks, etc. ...	—	16	2	16	—
190. Wounds inflicted on Active Service	—	—	—	—	—
191. Executions of civilians by belli- gerents ...	—	—	—	—	—
192. A—Over Fatigue ...	—	—	—	—	—
B—Hunger or Thirst ...	—	—	—	—	—
193. Exposure to cold, Frost bite, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—
194. Exposure to heat— Heatstroke ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward ...	417	25,315	1,353	25,732	373

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DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935	Yearly Total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936
		Admi- sions	Deaths		
Brought forward ...	417	25,315	1,353	25,732	873
<i>XIV—Affections produced by External Causes—(Contd.)</i>					
195. Lightning Stroke	—	—	—	—	—
196. Electric Shock	—	2	8	2	—
197. Murder by Firearms	—	—	—	—	—
198. Murder by cutting or stabbing Instruments	—	—	—	—	—
199. Murder by other means	—	—	—	—	—
200. Infanticide (Murder of an infant under one year)	—	—	—	—	—
201. A—Dislocation	—	56	—	56	1
B—Sprain	1	85	—	87	1
C—Fracture	19	380	13	399	5
202. Other external Injuries	12	770	16	782	35
203. Death by violence of unknown cause	—	—	—	—	—
<i>XV—Ill-Defined Diseases</i>					
204. Sudden Deaths [cause unknown]—	—	—	—	—	—
205. A—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined—	—	—	—	—	—
Ascites	—	72	—	72	2
Œdema	—	7	1	7	—
Asthenia	—	14	—	14	—
Shock	—	4	—	4	—
Hyperpyrexia	—	3	—	3	—
Other	—	114	16	114	1
B—Malingering	—	18	—	18	—
Other	2	280	—	282	33
Meigs Milroy disease	—	1	—	1	—
Total	451	27,122	1,399	27,573	451

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936
		Admis- sions	Deaths		
I—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases	93	5,891	311	5,984	95
II—General Diseases not mentioned above	16	1,191	91	1,207	18
III—Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses	26	1,174	57	1,200	11
IV—Affections of the Circulatory System	21	799	79	820	6
V—Affections of the respiratory System	27	1,943	219	1,970	18
VI—Diseases of the Digestive System	61	5,031	232	5,092	78
VII—Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System (<i>non-venereal</i>)... ..	24	2,084	95	2,108	16
VIII—Puerperal State	31	1,847	44	1,878	9
IX—Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues	95	3,449	64	3,544	99
X—Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (<i>other than Tuberculous</i>)	6	278	4	384	6
XI—Malformations	—	42	4	42	2
XII—Diseases of Infancy	—	146	88	146	2
XIII—Affections of Old Age	1	94	12	95	3
XIV—Affections produced by external Causes... ..	48	2,540	82	2,588	52
XV—Ill-defined Diseases	2	513	17	515	36
TOTAL	451	27,122	1,399	27,573	451

RETURN OF BIRTHS

	Number	Deaths
Born alive at term	736	40
Prematurely born	165	41
Still born	235	235
Total	1,136	316

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE RETURN OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Operations	Number	Deaths
Tumours	100	7
Evacuation of abscesses ...	4,387	38
Operations on :—		
Blood Vessels	6	1
Lymphatic Glands	97	—
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissues	369	—
Bones	167	1
Nerves	7	1
Joint	53	—
Muscles and Tendons	58	3
Skull and Brain	9	2
Eye	262	—
Ear	66	2
Head and Face	129	2
Chest	30	2
Abdominal Cavity	479	33
Spleen	7	3
Rectum and Anus	185	4
Urinary system	60	6
Male Generative Organs ...	338	3
Female Generative Organs ...	191	12
Amputation	120	7
Obstetric Operations	103	17
Other Operations	2,238	1
Total	9,461	145

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX X

RETURN OF DISEASES (OUT PATIENTS) FOR THE YEAR 1936

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>1.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases</i>				
1. Enteric Group—				
(a) Typhoid Fever	4	2	4	2
(b) Paratyphoid A.	—	—	—	—
(c) Paratyphoid B.	—	—	—	—
(d) Type not defined	—	—	—	—
2. Typhus	—	—	—	—
3. Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—
4. Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—
5. Malaria—				
(a) Tertian	—	—	—	—
(b) Quartan	—	—	—	—
(c) Aestivo-autumnal	—	—	—	—
(d) Cachexia	2,503	2,978	3,787	4,209
(e) Blackwater	10	5	20	13
(f) Unclassified	20,167	23,019	24,886	29,072
6. Smallpox—				
Alastrim	—	—	—	—
7. Measles	—	—	—	—
8. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—
9. Whooping Cough	1,225	1,113	2,090	1,793
10. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
11. Influenza	10,389	10,124	13,499	12,004
12. Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—
13. Mumps	18	14	22	20
14. Cholera	—	—	—	—
15. Epidemic diarrhœa	1,418	1,088	1,835	1,213
16. Dysentery—				
(a) Amœbic	1,856	1,559	3,381	2,889
(b) Bacillary	54	47	93	88
(c) Undefined or due to other causes	465	353	583	436
17. Plague—				
(a) Bubonic	—	—	—	—
(b) Pneumonic	—	—	—	—
(c) Septicæmic	—	—	—	—
(d) Undefined	—	—	—	—
18. Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward ..	38,109	40,302	50,200	51,739

This form shows in the main the arrangement of diseases in the International Nomenclature, 1921 Edition. To save space unimportant diseases of any class can be grouped in their places as other "Diseases" of the Class.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ...	38,109	40,302	50,200	51,739
<i>I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases— (Contd.)</i>				
19. Spirochaetosis ictero-haemorrhagica	—	—	—	—
20. Leprosy	—	—	—	—
21. Erysipelas	7	8	8	9
22. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	1
23. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—
24. Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—
25. Other Epidemic Diseases—				
(a) Rubeola (German Measles) ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Varicella (Chicken-pox) ..	—	1	—	1
(c) Kala-azar	—	—	—	—
(d) Phlebotomus Fever	—	—	—	—
(e) Dengue	—	—	—	—
(f) Epidemic Dropsy	—	—	—	—
(g) Yaws	—	—	—	—
(h) Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	—
26. Glanders	3	1	5	3
27. Anthrax	11	5	18	13
28. Rabies	—	—	—	—
29. Tetanus	14	9	14	9
30. Mycosis	1	1	1	1
31. Tuberculosis Pulmonary and Pharyngeal	754	574	1,792	1,221
32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges or Central Nervous System ..	—	—	—	—
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestine or Peritoneum	3	3	3	3
34. Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column	2	—	2	—
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints ...	5	—	11	—
36. Tuberculosis of other organs—				
(a) Skin or Subcutaneous Tissue (Lupus)	—	3	—	3
(b) Bones	2	—	52	—
(c) Lymphatic System	18	16	37	24
(d) Genito-Urinary	—	1	—	1
(e) Other Organs	1	3	2	13
37. Tuberculosis disseminated—				
(a) Acute	22	18	27	20
(b) Chronic	121	188	216	265
Total carried forward ...	39,073	41,134	52,388	53,326

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ..	39,073	41,134	52,388	53,326
<i>I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases—(Contd)</i>				
38. Syphilis—				
(a) Primary	172	59	617	239
(b) Secondary	128	64	465	259
(c) Tertiary	284	156	1,023	555
(d) Hereditary	21	25	32	49
(e) Period not indicated	69	44	459	401
(f) Unclassified	43	33	66	42
39. Soft Chancre	249	35	761	106
40. A—Gonorrhœa and its complications	945	291	2,155	739
B—Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia	5	5	13	9
C—Gonorrhœal arthritis	61	26	173	37
D—Gonorrhœal Venereum	18	3	27	3
41. Septicæmia	—	—	—	—
42. Other Infectious Diseases—				
(a) Trypanosomiasis	1	—	1	—
(b) Filariasis	50	31	121	53
<i>II.—General Diseases not mentioned above</i>				
43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	2	—	2	—
44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver	1	2	1	2
45. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	—	—	—	—
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the female Genital Organs	—	10	—	14
47. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast	—	2	—	2
48. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Skin	69	43	79	53
49. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified	1	2	1	2
50. Tumours non-malignant	—	5	—	5
51. Acute Rheumatism	701	817	904	1,039
52. Chronic Rheumatism	2,335	2,326	3,051	3,162
53. Scurvy (including Barlow's Disease)	1	—	1	—
54. Pellagra	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward ...	44,229	45,113	62,340	60,097

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DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ...	44,229	45,113	62,340	60,097
II.— <i>General Diseases not mentioned above—(Contd.)</i>				
55. Beri-Beri	22	2	54	7
56. Rickets	20	16	33	41
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)...	70	83	129	184
58. Anæmia—				
(a) Pernicious	61	103	83	123
(b) Other Anæmias and Chlo- rosis	1,362	2,300	1,904	3,325
59. Diseases of the Pituitary Body ...	—	—	—	—
60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland—				
(a) Exophthalmic Goitre ...	2	1	2	1
(b) Other Diseases of the Thyroid Glands, Myxœdema	1	—	1	—
61. Diseases of the Para-Thyroid Glands	—	—	—	—
62. Diseases of the Thymus	—	—	—	—
63. Diseases of the Supra-Renal Glands	2	—	4	—
64. Diseases of the Spleen	208	220	328	366
65. Leukœmia—				
(a) Leukœmia	—	—	—	—
(b) Hodgkin's Diseases	—	—	—	—
66. Alcoholism	—	—	—	—
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances (lead, mercury, etc.) ...	—	—	—	—
68. Chronic poisoning by organic substances (Morphia, Cocaine, etc.)	—	—	—	—
69. Other General Diseases—				
Auto-intoxication	—	—	—	—
Purpura-Hæmorrhagica ...	1	—	1	—
Hæmophilia	1	1	1	1
Diabetes Insipidus	6	3	9	5
Unclassified	347	370	409	418
III.— <i>Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses</i>				
70. Encephalitis (not including En- cephalitis Lethargica)	—	1	—	12
71. Meningitis (not including Tubercu- lous Meningitis or Cerebro- spinal Meningitis)	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward ...	46,332	48,213	65,298	64,580

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DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ..	46,332	48,213	65,298	64,580
III.— <i>Affections of the Nervous System and organs of the senses—(Contd.)</i>				
72. Locomotor Ataxia	—	—	—	—
73. Other affections of the Spinal Cord...	—	—	—	—
74. Apoplexy—				
(a) Hæmorrhage... ..	33	20	41	21
(b) Embolism	—	—	—	—
(c) Thrombosis	1	—	1	—
75. Paralysis—				
(a) Hemiplegia	89	45	170	86
(b) Other Paralyses	63	37	81	51
76. General Paralysis of the Insane ...	—	—	—	—
77. Other forms of Mental Alienation .	2	2	2	6
78. Epilepsy	196	176	422	312
79. Eclampsia, Convulsions (non- puerperal) 5 years over	—	—	—	—
80. Infantile convulsions	133	122	213	192
81. Chorea	—	2	—	2
82. A—Hysteria	—	31	—	57
B—Neuritis	333	310	446	429
C—Neurasthenia	14	8	30	15
83. Cerebral softening	1	—	1	—
84. Other affections of the Nervous Sys- tem, such as paralysis Agitans, etc.	829	980	1,090	1,314
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision—				
(a) Diseases of the eye	219	263	287	350
(b) Conjunctivitis	1,051	1,015	1,473	1,300
(c) Trachoma	—	—	—	—
(d) Tumours of the eye	12	12	12	12
(e) Other affections of the eye ..	767	611	965	829
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus	1,071	911	1,334	1,079
IV.— <i>Affections of the Circulatory System</i>				
87. Pericarditis	4	6	4	9
88. Acute Endocarditis or Myocarditis...	22	25	24	29
89. Angina Pectoris	—	1	—	1
Total carried forward ...	51,172	52,790	71,894	70,674

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DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ...	51,172	52,790	71,894	70,674
IV.— <i>Affections of the Circulatory System</i> —(Contd.)				
90. Other Diseases of the Heart—				
(a) Valvular—				
Mitral	74	90	106	125
Aortic	10	12	13	20
Tricuspid	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—
(b) Myocarditis	156	186	236	290
(c) Unclassified	167	384	226	501
91. Diseases of the Arteries—				
(a) Aneurism	1	—	1	—
(b) Arterio-Sclerosis	443	433	596	636
(c) Other Diseases	21	31	41	63
92. Embolism or Thrombosis (non-cerebral)				
93. Diseases of the Veins—				
Hæmorrhoids	367	181	489	250
Varicose Veins	17	14	19	18
Phlebitis	2	5	2	8
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System—				
Lymphangitis... ..	65	61	101	98
Lymphadenitis, Bubo (non-specific)	133	64	160	64
95. Hæmorrhage of undetermined cause				
96. Other affections of the Circulatory System				
V.— <i>Affections of the Respiratory System</i>				
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages—				
Adenoids	7	6	19	12
Polypus	12	6	13	6
Rhinitis	101	120	150	184
Coryza... ..	32	19	42	24
Unclassified	17	14	21	21
98. Affections of the Larynx—				
Laryngitis	149	144	229	211
Other	8	11	13	17
99. Bronchitis—				
(a) Acute	1,172	917	1,495	1,199
(b) Chronic	1,721	1,277	2,545	1,995
(c) Unclassified	179	215	315	422
Total carried forward ...	56,182	57,109	78,964	77,060

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DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ...	56,182	57,109	78,964	77,060
<i>V.—Affections of the Respiratory System—(Contd.)</i>				
100. Broncho-Pneumonia ...	60	36	76	40
101. Pneumonia—				
(a) Lobar ...	162	86	197	104
(b) Unclassified ...	15	8	16	9
102. Pleurisy, Emphysema ...	59	20	89	34
103. Congestion of the Lungs ...	22	6	25	11
104. Gangrene of the Lungs ...	—	1	—	1
105. Asthma ...	1,691	1,259	2,976	2,294
106. Pulmonary Emphysema ...	21	13	41	24
107. Other affections of the Lungs—				
Pulmonary Spirochætosis ..	—	—	—	—
Unclassified ...	27	30	36	49
<i>VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System</i>				
108. A—Diseases of teeth or gums—				
Caries, Pyorrhœa, etc. ...	6,678	5,405	7,408	6,263
B—Other affections of the Mouth—				
Stomatitis ...	437	352	604	477
Glossitis, etc. ...	42	34	64	59
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils—				
Tonsillitis ...	373	455	495	594
Pharyngitis ...	83	82	119	109
Other affections ..	30	17	32	27
110. Affections of the Œsophagus ..	2	—	2	—
111. A—Ulcer of the Stomach... ..	33	10	43	17
B—Ulcer of the Duodenum .	30	6	54	14
112. Other affections of the Stomach—				
Gastritis ...	1,397	1,532	1,837	2,005
Dyspepsia, etc. ...	2,862	3,131	3,770	4,080
113. Diarrhœa and Enteritis—				
Under two years ...	868	879	1,137	1,135
114. Diarrhœa and Enteritis—				
Two years and over ...	2,058	1,804	2,876	2,526
Colitis ...	297	296	374	372
Ulceration ...	—	—	—	—
114a Sprue ...	—	—	—	—
115. Ankylostomiasis ...	8,746	10,786	11,596	13,652
Total carried forward ...	82,175	83,357	112,834	110,956

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DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward	82,175	83,357	112,834	110,956
VI.— <i>Diseases of the Digestive System</i> —(Contd.)				
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites—				
(a) Cestodia (Tænia)	1	2	3	2
(b) Trematoda (Flukes)	—	—	—	—
(c) Nematoda (other than ankylostoma)—				
Ascaris	2,867	3,242	3,978	4,334
Trichocephalus dispar	7	12	10	15
Trichinia	1	1	1	1
Dracunculus	—	—	—	—
Strongylus	—	—	—	—
Oxyuris	24	26	34	38
(d) Coccidia	—	—	—	—
(e) Other parasites	273	319	276	328
(f) Unclassified	665	503	962	813
117. Appendicitis	72	38	106	49
118. Hernia	157	23	174	25
119. A—Affections of the Anus, Fistula, etc.	75	37	124	58
B—Other affections of the Intestines—				
Enteroptosis	1	1	1	1
Constipation	1,199	1,209	1,463	1,663
Unclassified	181	174	277	331
120. Acute yellow atrophy of the Liver.	1	—	1	—
121. Hydatid of the Liver	—	—	—	—
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver—				
(a) Alcoholic	—	—	—	—
(b) Other forms	26	16	41	27
123. Biliary Calculus	5	3	7	3
124. Other affections of the Liver—				
Abscess... ..	5	—	28	—
Hepatitis	396	220	533	314
Cholecystitis	67	55	118	83
Jaundice	104	66	163	97
Unclassified	4	1	4	1
125. Diseases of the Pancreas	—	—	—	—
126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause) .	6	—	14	—
127. Other affections of the Digestive System	484	438	591	507
Total carried forward ...	88,796	89,743	121,743	119,646

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ..	88,796	89,743	121,743	119,646
VII.— <i>Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Venereal)</i>				
128. Acute Nephritis	305	179	442	375
129. Chronic Nephritis	325	266	489	392
130. A—Chyluria	14	10	19	18
B—Schistosomiasis	173	80	470	171
131 Other affections—				
Pyelitis, etc.	49	44	70	66
132. Urinary Calculus	4	1	4	1
133. Diseases of the Bladder—				
Cystitis	376	244	493	358
Unclassified	29	26	37	31
134. Diseases of the Urethra—				
(a) Stricture	40	3	65	3
(b) Other	25	1	38	1
135. Diseases of the Prostate—				
Hypertrophy	17	—	23	—
Prostatitis	21	—	26	—
Unclassified	9	—	12	—
136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man—				
Epididymitis	21	—	24	—
Orchitis	222	—	283	—
Hydrocœle	230	—	281	—
Ulcer of Penis... ..	37	—	126	—
Unclassified	44	—	59	—
137. Cysts or other affections (non-malignant) Tumours of the Ovaries	—	4	—	4
138. Salpingitis	—	134	—	198
Abscess of the Pelvis ..	—	—	—	—
139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant)	—	2	—	2
140. Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	—	184	—	223
141. A—Metritis	—	80	—	106
B—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs—				
Displacements of Uterus ..	—	12	—	13
Amenorrhœa	—	397	—	582
Dysmenorrhœa	—	323	—	533
Leucorrhœa	—	634	—	1,400
Unclassified	—	288	—	417
Total carried forward ...	90,737	92,655	124,704	124,540

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ...	90,737	92,655	124,704	124,540
VII.— <i>Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Venereal)</i> —(Contd.)				
142. Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal)—				
Mastitis	—	82	—	97
Abscess	—	373	—	904
Unclassified	—	16	—	22
VIII.— <i>Puerperal State</i>				
143. A—Normal Labour	—	168	—	171
B—Accidents of Pregnancy—				
(a) Abortion	—	80	—	30
(b) Ectopic Gestation	—	—	—	—
(c) Other accidents of Pregnancy... ..	—	218	—	239
144. Puerperal Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—
145. Other accidents of Parturition	—	—	—	—
146. Puerperal Septicæmia	—	—	—	—
147. Phlegmasia Dolens	—	—	—	—
148. Puerperal Eclampsia	—	—	—	—
149. Sequelæ of Labour	—	5	—	5
150. Puerperal affections of the Breast... ..	—	—	—	—
IX.— <i>Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues</i>				
151. Gangrene	2	3	2	3
152. Boil—				
Carbuncle	327	214	457	315
153. Abscess—				
Whitlow	181	147	406	270
Cellulitis	1,307	839	2,572	1,506
Unclassified	1,040	782	2,446	1,840
154. A—Tinea	41	33	62	52
B—Scabies	4,410	3,307	5,865	4,352
155. Other Diseases of the Skin—	1,275	995	1,722	1,461
Erythema	36	25	49	35
Urticaria	129	136	170	180
Eczema	782	625	1,027	911
Herpes	17	5	18	5
Psoriasis	116	118	206	183
Elephantiasis	39	27	55	34
Myiasis	2	9	6	15
Chigoes	—	—	—	—
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	1	1	1	1
Others	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward ...	100,442	100,811	139,778	137,171

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ..	100,442	100,811	139,778	137,171
<i>X—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tuberculous)</i>				
156. Diseases of Bones—				
Osteitis	7	8	7	8
157. Diseases of Joints—				
Arthritis	226	198	348	312
Synovitis	39	22	64	29
158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion	29	24	37	31
<i>XI—Malformations</i>				
159. Malformations—				
Hydrocephalus	1	—	1	—
Hypospadias	—	—	—	—
Spina Bifida, etc.	2	1	2	1
Unclassified	3	1	4	1
<i>XII—Diseases of Infancy</i>				
160. Congenital Debility	16	17	24	33
161. Premature Birth	—	—	—	—
162. Other affections of Infancy	51	67	65	78
163. Infant neglect (infants of three months or over)	17	8	24	13
<i>XIII—Affections of Old Age</i>				
164. Senility—				
Senile Dementia, etc.	247	380	324	469
<i>XIV—Affections produced by External Causes</i>				
165. Suicide by Poisoning	—	—	—	—
166. Corrosive Poisoning (intentional)...	1	—	1	—
167. Suicide by Gas Poisoning	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward ...	101,081	101,537	140,679	138,146

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ...	101,081	101,537	140,679	138,146
XIV — <i>Affections produced by External Causes—(Contd.)</i>				
168. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation ...	—	—	—	—
169. Suicide by Drowning ...	—	—	—	—
170. Suicide by Firearms ...	—	—	—	—
171. Suicide by cutting or stabbing Instruments ...	—	—	—	—
172. Suicide by jumping from a height	—	—	—	—
173. Suicide by crushing ...	—	—	—	—
174. Other Suicides ...	—	—	—	—
175. Food Poisoning— Botulism ...	—	—	—	—
176. Attacks of poisonous animals— Snake Bite ... Insect Bite ...	—	—	—	—
177. Other accidental Poisonings ...	—	—	—	—
178. Burns (by fire) ...	52	35	89	68
179. Burns (other than by fire) ...	24	20	47	56
180. Suffocation (accidental) ...	—	—	—	—
181. Poisoning by Gas (accidental) ...	—	—	—	—
182. Drowning (accidental) ...	—	—	—	—
183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted) ...	4	—	4	—
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing Instruments) ...	1,010	416	1,461	624
185. Wounds (by fall) ...	375	180	566	285
186. Wounds (in mines or quarries) ...	—	—	—	—
187. Wounds (by machinery) ...	34	18	46	27
188. Wounds (by crushing e.g. railway accidents, etc.) ...	16	6	18	7
189. Injuries inflicted by animals, Bites, Kicks, etc. ...	103	38	160	52
190. Wounds inflicted on Active Service	—	—	—	—
191. Executions of civilians by belligerents ...	—	—	—	—
192. A—Over Fatigue ... B—Hunger or Thirst ...	—	—	—	—
193. Exposure to cold, Frost bite, etc. ...	—	—	—	—
194. Exposure to heat— Heatstroke ... Sunstroke ...	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward ...	102,699	102,250	143,070	139,215

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brought forward ...	102,699	102,250	143,070	139,215
<i>XIV—Affections produced by External Causes—(Contd.)</i>				
195. Lightning Stroke	—	—	—	—
196. Electric Shock	—	—	—	—
197. Murder by Firearms	—	—	—	—
198. Murder by cutting or stabbing Instruments	—	1	—	1
199. Murder by other means	—	—	—	—
200. Infanticide (Murder of an infant under one year)	—	—	—	—
201. A—Dislocation	24	20	24	21
B—Sprain	93	37	120	48
C—Fracture	104	57	138	64
202. Other external Injuries	1,411	772	2,434	1,212
203. Death by violence of unknown cause				
<i>XV—Ill-Defined Diseases</i>				
204. Sudden Deaths [cause unknown]—	—	—	—	—
205. A—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined—	293	413	319	441
Ascites	62	47	99	71
Œdema	66	49	92	68
Asthenia	9	3	15	5
Shock	1	1	1	1
Hyperpyrexia	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
B—Malingering	21	6	21	6
Total	104,783	103,656	146,333	141,153

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

DISEASES	Cases		Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
I—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases	41,119	41,906	58,301	55,818
II—General Diseases not mentioned above	5,213	6,306	6,997	8,750
III—Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses ..	4,814	4,546	6,568	6,067
IV—Affections of the Circulatory System... ..	1,638	1,622	2,256	2,334
V—Affections of the respiratory System	5,455	4,188	8,298	6,657
VI—Diseases of the Digestive System	30,557	31,175	39,323	40,020
VII—Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System (<i>non-venereal</i>)... ..	1,941	3,383	2,961	5,917
VIII—Puerperal State	—	419	—	445
IX—Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues... ..	9,705	7,266	15,074	11,163
X—Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (<i>other than Tuberculous</i>)	301	252	456	380
XI—Malformations	6	2	7	2
XII—Diseases of Infancy	84	92	113	124
XIII—Affections of Old Age	247	380	324	469
XIV—Affections produced by external Causes... ..	3,251	1,600	5,108	2,415
XV—Ill-defined Diseases	452	519	547	592
TOTAL	104,783	103,656	146,333	141,153

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX XI

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK PERFORMED IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1936

Districts	Number of premises visited	Number of notices served under Ord. 47 of 1925	Number of notices served under Reg. 183 of 1926	Number of notices served under Reg. 198 of 1907	Number of notices complied with	Number of notices not complied with	Number of private abattoirs	Number of public abattoirs	Slaughtering at Abattoirs							Fees collected	Cemeteries		Fees collected		
									Oxen	Cows	Calves	Heifers	Pigs	Goats	Sheep		Private	Public		No. of burials in public	
Pamplemousses	2,223	66	281	303	614	36	...	1	27	61	194	7	...	...	...	...	Rs. 634.00	11	1	1,131	Rs. 2,100.00
Rivière du Rempart	669	37	23	80	132	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	546	1,045.50
Flacq North	1,454	45	63	43	148	3	2	...	48	182	332	14	124	...	...	...	...	12	2	292	538.00
Flacq South	3,491	79	...	417	488	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	603	1,398.00
Mahebourg	1,013	240	326	30	581	15	...	1	132	139	160	9	115	507	...	8	2	375	529.00		
Rose Belle	2,049	58	334	370	593	169	1	...	36	273	176	16	...	46	...	...	3	2	705	1,304.00	
Savanne	8,675	68	91	223	357	25	...	1	83	88	123	18	...	...	...	...	2	3	821	1,706.50	
Black River	2,389	19	170	302	490	1	1	...	476	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	318	550.00
Rose Hill	3,975	190	45	1	203	33	...	1	989	214	399	15	385	1,185	38	...	2	1	453	1,080.00	
Vacoas	2,755	132	...	...	131	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,043	1,644.00
Curepipe	3,148	218	260	193	636	35	...	1	1,174	78	337	5	243	226	192	...	...	...	1	229	...
Moka	2,774	112	...	285	389	8	1	...	289	180	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	557	1,036.00
Total	34,615	1,264	1,593	2,247	4,762	342	5	5	3,254	1,458	1,831	84	867	1,964	238	2,859.50	66	24	7,073	12,931.00	

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DETAILS OF CONTRAVENTIONS ESTABLISHED DURING 1936

Districts	Reg. 183 of 1926 (Pit and Pail Latrines)	Reg. 198 of 1907—Conservancy and sanitary management of villages	Reg. 148 of 1878—Horses, pigs or goats not to be kept in houses used for human habitation	Reg. 162 of 1885—Proclaimed villages	Ord. 8 of 1898—Common form and interpretation	Ord. 47 of 1925—Public Health Ordinance	Reg. 320 of 1920—Protection of foodstuffs	Reg. 153 of 1912—Milk (vide Reg. 42 of 1934)	Reg. 164 of 1927—Amendment to Tuberculosis Reg. 153 of 1926	Reg. 42 of 1934—Milk	Reg. 153 of 1926—Tuberculosis Certificates	Reg. 61 of 1934—Public markets in rural districts	Reg. 498 of 1900—Slaughter-houses, meat shops	Reg. 50 of 1914—Storing of fruits, dry grains, gunny bags	Reg. 27 of 1928—Bathing in River Tabac	Reg. 242 of 1925—Slaughtering of Cattle, Restrictions	Ord. 9 of 1889—Pollution of rivers, streams	Amount of Fines Rs. Cs.
Pamplémousses	33	17	..	4	.. 1	2	5	.. 6	.. 3	35	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	980.50
Rivière du Rempart	34	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	6	18	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	437.45
Flacq North	407	1	..	..	..	14	11	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.25
Flacq South	30	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	5	30	..	..	..	..	..	372.75
Mahebourg	15	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	23	18	..	..	..	6	..	..	317.25
Rose Belle	267	29	..	..	..	3	14	..	..	71	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,121.75
Savanne	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.00
Black River	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Rose Hill	45	1	..	..	..	18	4	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	746.00
Vacoas	5	..	..	1	1	9	21	..	..	13	12	..	1	..	..	2	..	533.50
Curepipe	18	1	..	..	..	16	8	..	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	218.50
Moka	82	4	1	1	..	25	3	..	..	60	48	..	2	..	..	..	1	724.00
Total	949	73	1	6	2	103	74	6	9	271	226	43	5	5	6	3	1	5,626.95

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

APPENDIX XII.

Report of the Government Medical Officer, Rodrigues, for the Year 1936.

GENERAL.

The Annual Report for 1936 displays many outstanding medical and sanitary features.

Favourable seasonal conditions prevailed during the period under review. The general health of the Rodriguean population continues to show a marked improvement. This year has again been free of epidemics. Typhoid and dysentery which raged in 1934, can now be considered to have completely disappeared from the Island.

The number of deaths during the year was remarkably low, at 70 compared with 109 for 1935.

Some progress is noticeable as regards the question of the water supply and the sanitation of the Island. But much still remains to be done. Special attention will continue to be given to the solution of these problems.

To facilitate the work of the Government Medical Officer, several changes took place during the current year. They were sanctioned by the Director of the Medical and Health Department.

These changes are enumerated further on.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

PORT MATHURIN HOSPITAL.

Dispensary Attendances.—During the year, 7,771 persons attended the dispensary as outdoor patients compared with 7,665 last year, showing an increase of 106.

6,573 received free treatment.

1,198 paid for treatment.

Admissions.—299 persons were treated as indoor patients, compared with 234 for the year 1935, an increase of 65.

56 patients provided their own diets but received free treatment.

The following table gives the main maladies for which admission in hospital was necessary :

Abscesses	...	...	27	Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza	...	34
Ascariasis	...	...	22	Malaria (contracted in Mauritius)	...	3
Dysentery (amœbic)	...	...	1	Acute Tonsillitis and Quinsy	...	5
Debility and anæmia	...	...	2	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	10
Eye diseases	...	...	4	Obstetric and Gynæcological cases	...	5
Enteritis	...	...	10	Wounds and Injuries...	...	34
A. Gastritis and Dyspepsia	...	...	10	Genito-Urinary Diseases	...	18
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	9	Strangulated Hernia	...	3
Syphilis	...	...	8	Gonorrhœa	...	2
Skin Diseases	...	...	12	Observation cases	...	13
Burns	...	...	5	Rheumatism	...	6
Carcinoma of Lung	...	...	1	Miscellaneous	...	54

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Deaths.—12 patients died in hospital from the following diseases:

Ascariasis and Toxic œdema ...	1	Syphilitic cirrhosis of Liver ...	1
Diabetes mellitus ...	1	Syphilitic nephritis ...	1
Intestinal obstruction ...	1	Suppurative cholecystitis ...	1
Pyæmia ...	1	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	3
Pneumonia (double) ...	2		

Vaccination.—210 babies were vaccinated against small pox at the dispensary attached to the Hospital. Of these 206 were successful. The remaining four were considered immune after three unsuccessful attempts at vaccination had been made.

Operations.—MINOR. 177 minor operations were done under either a local or a general anæsthetic.

MAJOR. 5 major operations were performed during the current year. The following shows the diseases for which intervention was necessary:

Strangulated inguinal Hernia ...	2
Perinephric abscess ...	1
Osteomyelitis ...	2

The above operations were successfully performed. The patients suffering from Strangulated Hernia were a prisoner aged 25 years and a baby 17 months old. Both cases left hospital after a fortnight, their recovery being uneventful.

Operative mortality.—Nil.

Tooth Extraction.—This year a record of tooth extraction in Port Mathurin Hospital was kept. 440 persons attended the dispensary for extraction.

Microscopical Work.—104 specimens for Helminthic ova, Koch bacilli, abnormalities in urine etc., were examined at Port Mathurin Hospital.

A certain number of specimens was sent to Mauritius for examination.

The Government Medical Officer would like to avail himself of this opportunity to acknowledge the valuable assistance he has received from the Pathologist and the staff of the Bacteriological Laboratory at Réduit.

Post Mortem.—Two post mortem examinations were conducted in the dead house of the Hospital. The causes of death being Syphilitic cirrhosis of liver and acute œdema of the lungs.

MOUNT LUBIN DISPENSARY.

The dispensary and outbuildings were repaired and repainted during the month of June.

A new pit latrine was dug and the upper structure was put on a stone foundation.

A tank to collect rain water from the roof of the dispensary was installed on a high concrete base so as to obtain running water in the pharmacy and also in the consulting room. During periods of drought, however, water will still have to be carried in buckets from the spring situated some 400 yards from the dispensary.

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Dispensary attendances.—From the beginning of January, the Government Medical Officer attended at the dispensary every week, two mornings instead of three as was previously the case. During the year 4,377 out patients attended the dispensary for treatment as compared with 5,325 in 1935.

To relieve the strain on Port Mathurin hospital, it was found necessary to admit 82 patients as compared with 89 last year.

The following table shows the main diseases for which hospitalisation was considered necessary:

Asthma, Bronchitis, Tonsillitis	4	Influenza	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	2	Malaria	...
Ascariasis	...	...	10	Heart and vascular system	...
Eye disease	...	...	1	Pneumonia	...
Syphilis (gumma)	...	...	3	Pyæmia	...
Gonorrhœa	...	...	1	Pyelitis	...
A. Gastritis	...	...	6	Skin diseases	...
Enteritis	...	...	2	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...
Abscesses	...	...	20	Wounds and injuries	...
Hysteria	...	...	1	Salpingitis	...
Meningitis	...	...	1	Miscellaneous	...

Three patients died in hospital from the following diseases:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	1
Pyæmia	...	1
Meningitis	...	1

Vaccination.—190 babies were successfully vaccinated against small pox 6 were considered immune after three unsuccessful attempts at vaccination at weekly intervals.

The Government Medical Officer would like to point out that the results obtained with the Lymph vaccine were exceptionally good during the year, these results are obviously due to the storage of the vaccine in the thermos flask.

A check was performed to find out whether some babies escape vaccination. The result in figures for the year 1935 can be tabulated as below:

No. of declaration of birth:	419	No. of vaccination performed	...	402
		No. of vaccination postponed	...	2
		No. of children gone to Mauritius		1
		No. of babies who died before the age limit	...	14
	419			419

Operations.—24 minor operations were performed.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY.

		Port Mathurin Hospital	Mount Lubin Hospital	Total
Number of Dispensary attendances	...	7,771	4,377	12,148
„ admissions	... ..	299	82	381
„ vaccinations	... ..	310	198	508
„ operations	... ..	182	24	206
„ injections to syphilitic patients		237	30	267
„ deaths in hospital	...	12	3	15

LEPROSY IN RODRIGUES.

23 lepers (including suspects) are under constant observation in this dependency, a decrease of 2 in last year's figure.

The decrease is explained as follows: No. 10 of last year's synoptic table is now living in Mauritius. He is an apparently cured case.

No. 2 of last year's table was sent to Powder Mills Hospital during this year. His transfer to Mauritius was made at his own request.

There are now 6 patients with positive nasal smears.

14 patients are under treatment at Port Mathurin Hospital and 5 at Mt. Lubin dispensary.

A total number of 929 injections was given to the leper patients during the year.

<i>Port Mathurin Hospital.</i> —Alepol injections	...	120
E.C.C.O. „	...	652
<i>Mt. Lubin Dispensary.</i> —E.C.C.O. „	...	157

Two meetings of the Rodrigues Leprosy Board were held in March and July. The March meeting was convened for the voluntary transfer to Mauritius of patient No. 2 J.E. The July one being the customary annual meeting.

The patients continue to show their keenness for treatment and it can be said with confidence that the leprotic situation is satisfactory.

The annexed synoptic table shows the grade, infectivity etc., of the leper patients.

Taking the population of the Island as being 10,000 roughly, the incidence of leprosy (including suspects) is 2.3 per mille.

No new case of leprosy was detected during the year.

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TABLE SHOWING GRADE, INFECTIVITY ETC., OF THE LEPER PATIENTS.

Number	Initials	Age	Sex	Type	Grade 1934-35	Infectivity on clinical grounds	Nasal smear	Treatment	Remarks and Present Condition
1	F.R.	27	M	Nodular	B 2	±	+	Yes	Status quo
3	R.L.	25	M	Nervous	A 1	O	.	No	Burnt out
4	B.M.	19	M	Nervous	A 1	very slight	-	Yes	Improving
5	S.A.	32	M	Nodular	B 3	±	+	Yes	Status quo
6	M.C.	37	F	Nodular	B 2	±	+	Yes	Slight improvement
7	N.B.	62?	M	Nervous	A 1	O	.	No	Burnt out
8	E.R.	42?	F	Nodular	A 3	±	-	Yes	Great improvement
9	C.P.	32	F	Nervous	A 1	O	.	No	Apparently cured
11	T.P.	18	F	Mixed	B 3	±	.	Yes	No improvement
12	L.B.	22	F	Nervous	A 1	O	-	Yes	Apparently cured
13	L.L.	56	M	Mixed	A 1	O	.	Yes	Burnt out
14	L.L.	30	F	Mixed	A 1	O	.	No	Apparently cured
15	A.R.	51	M	Nervous	A 1	O	.	No	Apparently cured
16	D.R.	41	M	Nervous	A 1	very slight	-	Yes	Progressing satisfactorily
17	M.M.	47?	M	Mixed	A 1	O	.	No	Apparently cured
18	E.A.	26	F	Nervous	A 1	O	-	No	Apparently cured
19	F.L.	32	M	Nervous	A 1	very slight	-	Yes	Progressing satisfactorily
20	J.L.	14	M	Nervous	A 2	very slight	-	Yes	Slight improvement
21	O.P.	22	F	Nervous	A 1	O	.	No	Apparently cured
22	L.L.	15	F	Nervous	A 1	very slight	-	Yes	Progressing satisfactorily
23	Mrs H.M.	49	F	Nodular	B 1	±	+	Yes	Doing well
24	A.R.	13	F	Mixed	B 2	±	+	Yes	Doing well
25	R.M.	15	M	Nervous	A 2	very slight	-	Yes	Progressing satisfactorily

No. 2 J.E. was transferred to Mauritius, to Powder Mill Hospital.

No. 10 O.E. is now living in Port Louis, Mauritius.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

BIRTHS.

405 births were declared during the year, a decrease of 14 on last year's figure.

The following table shows the sex incidence of births during each month of the year:

		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Males	...	20	8	14	9	21	22	19	27	21	26	17	4	208
Females	...	11	9	16	10	18	30	11	24	15	26	22	5	197
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	31	17	30	19	39	52	30	51	36	52	39	9	405

The birth rate now stands at 40 per thousand.

STILL BIRTHS.

The number of still births was 9, compared with 8 for last year.

The following table shows the sex incidence of still births during each month of the year.

		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Males	...	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Females	...	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	7

DEATH RATE AND CAUSES OF DEATHS.

During the year, there were 70 deaths as compared with 109 for 1935. It is necessary to go back to the statistics for the year 1928 to get such a low figure. That year the number of deaths registered was 67.

The estimated population of Rodrigues on 31.12.36 is 10,072, so that the death rate for the year is 7 per mille.

INCIDENCE OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR.

		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Males	...	2	6	1	2	2	4	2	4	6	3	2	1	35
Females	...	3	3	4	4	7	4	0	3	3	2	1	1	35

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CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	10	Carcinoma	...	...	2
Prematurity	...	7	Senile Myocarditis	...	...	6
Diabetes mellitus	...	2	Gastro enteritis	...	...	6
Acute enteritis	...	3	Cerebral embolism	...	...	3
Acute bronchitis	...	6	Pneumonia	...	...	1
Suppurative cholangitis	...	1	Old age	...	...	1
Osseous tuberculosis	...	1	Pyæmia	...	...	2
Ascariasis and Toxic œdema	...	5	Athrepsy	...	...	1
Tuberculous meningitis	...	1	Atelectasis	...	...	3
Asphyxia due to drowning	...	1	Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	1
Syphilitic cirrhosis of liver	...	1	C. Nephritis	...	...	2
Cerebellar abscess	...	1	Congenital Syphilis	...	...	2
Acute œdema of lungs	...	1				

INCIDENCE OF DEATHS UP TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5
	yr.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.
Males	11	6	1	0	0
Females	10	5	2	0	0

INCIDENCE OF DEATHS IN 10 YEARS GROUPS.

	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85-100
Males	2	3	4	0	1	1	1	3	2	1
Females	1	0	3	4	3	1	0	4	0	1

DUTIES AS POLICE MEDICAL OFFICER.

Four members of the Police Force reported ill during the year and were seen in their quarters. A total of 19 days leave was granted.

86 prisoners were examined at Port Mathurin Hospital. Of these, 10 were admitted for the following diseases:

Strangulated Right Inguinal Hernia	...	...	1
Asthma	...	...	1
Orchitis	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	3
Constipation	...	...	1
Jigger flea infection	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	1
Multiple boils	...	...	1

There were no deaths.

DUTIES AS PORT HEALTH OFFICER.

In February, The Rodrigues Quarantine Regulations were amended (vide Government Notice No. 16). In accordance to the amendment, His Honour The Magistrate, exercised on two occasions the function of Port Health Officer, the Government Medical Officer being away from Port Mathurin attending to maternity cases.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The year 1936 was a record year for the number of ships calling at Port Mathurin.

Thirty-five ships entered the Harbour and they were all admitted to free pratique.

The frequent calling of boats together with cheap fares claimed by the shipping companies has greatly increased the passenger traffic between Mauritius and Rodrigues.

15 persons had to be treated during the year for Malaria contracted in Mauritius. The introduction of the anopheles mosquito, though improbable, has however to be kept in mind.

ENTERITIS.

Two outbreaks of enteritis were responsible for several deaths and marked illhealth during the year. The first outbreak occurred in March, only adults being stricken. The symptoms were very acute but no deaths were recorded. Though inquiries were made it was impossible to trace the cause of the disease.

The second outbreak occurred after the heavy rain during the month of October. The cases were widespread over the Island, children especially were the victims. There is no doubt that the water supply was responsible for this outbreak.

WATER SUPPLY.

From the month of January, Port Mathurin was supplied with water stored in the Reservoir at Cascade Pigeon which was built during the later part of 1935.

No shortage of water was experienced but the quality of water is far from being satisfactory for the following reasons.

1. After every downpour of rain, muddy water is running from the taps during 4-5 days at least.

2. Only bluish black water with a pungent smell was obtainable during the "jamrosa" (eugenia jambosa) season.

A scheme should be devised to prevent the "jamrosa" fruits falling in the river feeding the reservoir and also in the reservoir itself.

SANITATION.

Port Mathurin is the only place in the Island where some form of sanitation really exists.

Night Soil Service.—A cart drawn by a bullock is used by two scavengers for the night soil service which is done daily from 6.30 a.m. to 9 a.m. The pails after being collected are transferred to a boat in charge of one of the scavengers who has to wait for the rising tide to be able to empty them just inside the reefs opposite Port Mathurin.

Although there has been no complaint from anybody, the Medical Officer supervised that work from another boat on two occasions and in his opinion it is the best and cheapest way to deal with the problem.

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The current on both occasions ran parallel to the coast line.

There are now 73 pail latrines in Port Mathurin.

A survey of the pit latrines in Port Mathurin gave the following results.

Port Mathurin: 5. Eastern Suburb: 24.

The eastern sunburb is that part of Port Mathurin which lies on the eastern bank of Cascade Pigeon River near its opening into the sea.

With only 2 scavengers, no recommendation that every house should be provided with a pail latrine can be put forward as the night soil service is done every other day at each house with the exception of the Residency, the Hospital, the Prisons and the newly built Public Latrine which receive daily attention.

Although there is a certain number of pit latrines in the other parts of the Island, the usual habit of the inhabitants is to go into the woods, no wonder Ascariasis and Enteritis are such common infections amongst the people of Rodrigues.

The only other houses in the Island which can boast of pail latrines are those of the members of the E.T.C. at Mount Venus. The disposal of the contents of the pails is done in the same way as in Port Mathurin. The work is in charge of one scavenger who is an employee of the Cable Company.

The Scavenging Service.—The streets of the Town are cleaned every afternoon (except on Sundays) by the other scavenger who is helped in this work by prisoners. The refuse after being collected is dumped on the edge of the marshy ground near the western boundary of the town and afterwards destroyed by fire.

The cleanliness of private yards is kept up to the mark by the sending of occasional notices.

New Public Latrine.—A public pail latrine was erected during the year near the jetty at Port Mathurin. It consists of two cubicles for men and one for women. The latrine is opened during the day and an attendant is in charge.

The working of this latrine has been a complete success, so there is justification for the building of similar ones in other localities.

CONCLUSION.

It is important to keep in mind that the population of Rodrigues is increasing rapidly. The figure for 1911 census was 4,829 and the estimated population for this year is about 10,000, so that the number of inhabitants has doubled in the last 25 years.

The work that has been accomplished involved many hours of overwork from every member of the staff. I consider that additional assistance will have to be provided in the near future.

It is a pleasure to renew the acknowledgment of the unfailing courtesy and helpfulness extended to me by His Honour The Magistrate Pierre Rousset esquire, and I also wish to record my appreciation of the assistance which I have received from the dispensers F. Larché and L. Joseph.

F. X. LETELLIER,
Government Medical Officer.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX XIII.

HYPOTHETICAL DIET OF AN INDIAN AGRICULTURAL LABOURER, MAURITIUS.

Stuff		Daily Quantity	Protein Gmme.	Fat Gmme.	Carbohydrate Gmme.	Calories
Rice	...	550 gm.	35.75	2.2	418	1815
Green vegetables	...	100 ,, *	1.00	nil	3	16.5
Sugar	...	25 ,,	nil	nil	25	102.5
Milk	...	50 cc.	1.7	2.0	2.5	36.0
Potatoes	}	50 gm.	0.6	0.25	7.5	40.0
Sweet Potatoes						
Yams						
Lentils or Dhall	...	100 ,,	19.3	2.0	59.8	324.0
Oil	...	50 cc.	—	50.0	—	455.1
Bread	...	25 ,,	1.8	—	12.0	57.5
Fish fresh or Goat flesh	...	25 ,,	2.9	0.8	—	19.0
			63.05	57.25	527.8	2865.5

Rice	...	550 gmme.	@ Rs. 11.87 per 75 kilos	= 8.70 cents
Vegetables	...	100 ,,	@ Rs. 0.12 per kilo	= 1.2 ,,
Sugar	...	25 ,,	@ Rs. 0.18 ,,	= 0.45 ,,
Milk	...	50 cc.	@ Rs. 0.12 per litre	= 0.60 ,,
Sweet potatoes	...	50 gmme.	@ Rs. 0.10 per kilo	= 0.50 ,,
Lentils	...	100 gmme.	@ Rs. 13.00 per 75 kilos	= 1.73 ,,
Oil	...	50 cc.	@ Rs. 0.50 per litre	= 2.50 ,,
Bread	...	25 gmme.	@ Rs. 0.03 per 100 gmme.	= .75 ,,
Goat flesh	...	25 ,,	@ Rs. 1.00 per kilo	= 2.50 ,,
Condiments (including curry powder)	...	...	...	= 1.00 cents

per day 19.93

19.93 per day: 31 day month = Rs. 6.18 per month.

* (including tomatoes).

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